

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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AUSTRIA SEEKING TO TAKE HER CASE BEFORE THE LEAGUE

Chancellor Confers With Czechoslovakian Premier on Crisis—Fusion With Germany Mooted

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—(By The Associated Press)—The Austrian Foreign Office today issued a communiqué on yesterday's conference between the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, and the Premier, Dr. Benes, of Czechoslovakia, saying the Austrian Chancellor asked two vital questions pertaining to the present crisis.

Dr. Seipel asked, first, whether there was a chance of an examination of the Austrian question by the League of Nations "at this twelfth hour" which would yield pledges for funds necessary for Austria to survive, and, second, whether Austria should tread a new path and seek to enter into political and economic partnership with one or another of her neighbors or allied groups.

The Czechoslovakian Premier, says the communiqué, replied that the labor of the league must not be underestimated and that an appeal should be made to it. Moreover, he knew that certain powers would support such an appeal. He would not counsel any other move, as the central European problem could not be solved by experiment, but only by method. Dr. Benes promised to support the Austrian appeal and to get in touch with other nations in her behalf.

Dr. Seipel's visits to Prague, Berlin, and Rome are said in well-informed circles here to mean the determination of the Austrian Government to force events. Upon the Chancellor's return to Vienna he is expected to convene the National Assembly and lay the whole situation before it. If the Assembly agrees with him that there is no solution to the present crisis from within, he is expected to demand the Assembly's approval to appeal to the League of Nations for the fusion of Austria with Germany, or for the voluntary participation of the country.

A spontaneous demonstration by unemployed workmen yesterday morning betrayed the high tension now existing in Vienna. The police turned out in force but there were no serious disorders. The unemployed men, however, served an ultimatum that if further demands for reduced food prices to the unemployed were not granted the police will not be able to stop them a second time.

The latent feeling against foreigners, which has recently become more manifest, finds expression today in the newspaper, *Abend*, which demands that foreigners be temporarily excluded from Vienna, and that those already here be given eight days in which to leave.

STEEL CORPORATION TO ADVANCE WAGES IN ALL SHOPS SEPT. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The United States Steel Corporation today announced that the wage rates of day labor at all its manufacturing plants would be increased 20 per cent Sept. 1, and that other rates would be equitably adjusted.

OCEAN RATES ARE UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Complaints of New England organizations of shippers against rail and ocean rates applying to points in the southwest quarter of the United States were dismissed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the existing level of carriers' charges on traffic was held justified.

The New England shippers declared that the existing rate structure gave New York City shippers an advantage and constituted a discrimination against New England. The commission, however, sustained the justice of present schedules.

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Administration Plan for New Ionia State

By Special Cable

Athens, Aug. 22.—The Government yesterday sent instructions to the High Commissioner, General Stergiades, regarding the organization of the autonomous state in Asia Minor. A general administrative council for Ionia, located in Smyrna, is to be formed. It is to be composed of representatives elected by the native populations of Asia Minor.

Till that is constituted, the administration of Ionia will be regulated by decrees issued by the High Commissioner. The first of such decrees is expected within a week regulating the division of Ionia into districts. Special decree will provide for the election of the people's representatives. General Hadjiamantidis, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army in Asia Minor, is expected in Athens on Wednesday, when a conference will be held.

SINN FEIN FUNDS IN AMERICA TIED UP

Collins Agents Get Injunction Preventing Banks From Releasing \$2,300,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A temporary injunction restraining local banks in which are deposited moneys collected for the Irish Republican cause from releasing them to Eamon de Valera or any of his agents, was signed yesterday by William P. Burr, Supreme Court Justice, on application of attorneys representing Michael Collins and other officers of the Irish Free State forces.

It was announced that approximately \$2,300,000 was tied up by the order. Service of complaint on Mr. de Valera and other defendants was ordered to be made through the insertion of advertisements in papers in England and Ireland. Most of the funds involved are said to be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company and the Harriman National Bank.

Contentions of Petition

The main contention urged against Mr. de Valera's custody of the Irish funds, the application for an injunction read, was that Ireland was not a nation; that Mr. de Valera was against the present government and was a fugitive and that he is not entitled to the money.

If Mr. de Valera or his forces were granted the present funds in American banks, it was contended, the money would be devoted to carrying on further revolution against the present government and prolonging needless and unjustifiable civil war in a country which has expressed by the ballot its preference for the Irish Free State form of government.

It was further stated in the application that the Irish Free State was prepared to make good the bonds of that nation and that the quickest way to end the present revolt was to deprive Mr. de Valera and his aides of funds from this country.

Three Trustees Named

All checks on these funds were deposited in the local banks in Mr. de Valera's name up to the time of the signing of the Irish peace treaty, it was said today. The money was under the jurisdiction of three trustees—Archbishop Michael Fogarty, Irish prelate; Stephen M. O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, and Mr. de Valera. They, in turn, were responsible to the Dail Eireann.

Opponents of Mr. de Valera charged that, in spite of their protests, not less than \$250,000 was withdrawn from the Irish funds in this city during the early part of this year. There was begun some time ago a series of inquiries concerning the exact status of the funds. Those who opposed Mr. de Valera charged they could obtain no information from him and that legal proceedings were thus made necessary.

The firm of attorneys representing the Irish Free State officials deposited with the county clerk bond of \$50,000 guaranteeing the good faith of the applicants. The funds involved are represented by \$1,500,000 in securities and \$800,000 in cash.

The granting of the injunction was said to be the first time that the Government of Ireland had been recognized by a foreign court.

NEW TARIFF BILL DENOUNCED AS DESTROYER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Pomerene, Sounding Democratic Keynote, Declares Consumer Victimized by High Rates

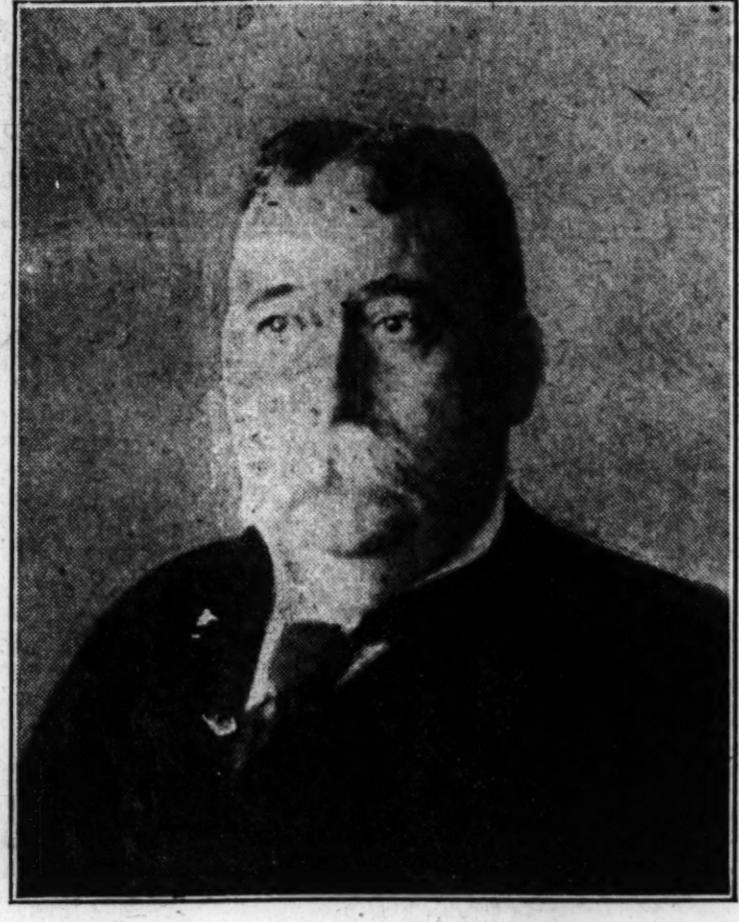
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Charging that the Republican administration at Washington had repudiated its campaign pledges of 1920 and that a great part of the legislation by the present Congress had been for the benefit of big business rather than the ordinary citizen, Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator delivering the keynote address at the Democratic State Convention here today predicted a Democratic victory in November.

Bitter criticism of the Republican tariff bill, which he termed "the greatest piece of 'pork barrel' legislation in the history of Congress," formed the major part of the address.

Republican revenue legislation placed the burden of taxation on persons and businesses of smaller income and relieved wealthy persons and corpora-

LESS NEED OF MONROE DOCTRINE SINCE WAR, BRAZILIAN INTIMATES

Dr. Lima, at Institute of Politics, Hints of Its Gradual Drift Into Disuse Because of Changed Conditions



Photograph © by Keystone View Co., New York

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima

Brazilian Lecturer at Second Institute of Politics

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—The Monroe Doctrine was described as a very elastic and handy instrument of dominion, and Pan-Americanism as the purified and superior expression of that doctrine by Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil, in his final lecture at the Institute of Politics this morning.

"Pan-Americanism is to be and will be a continental doctrine," he said. "It is not merely a catch-word but it lies at the root of the greatness of the New World as a continent of peace and progress."

Several reasons were assigned by Dr. Lima for the alleged decrease in popularity of the United States in South America. In this connection, he referred to the high price of the dollar, the introduction of prohibition, and woman suffrage.

The lecturer said that woman suffrage "does not possess charm for all South American women." He continued:

Just Recognition, Some Believe
Some among them defend the feminine right of vote as a just recognition of the intellectual and moral equality of the sexes. Others, however, in South America see themselves as yet very moderately militant in the field of public affairs, in the same way as they were little belligerent regarding the war.

The same South American women who do not exhibit or cultivate any enthusiasm for the extension to them of the right of suffrage were during the war only too favorable to the intervention of the Allies in the war.

Praising them for this, I do not conceal from myself the fact that in the United States a good proportion of female opinion was equally so.

Dr. Lima considered that the widely dissimilar racial conceptions of North and South America militate against the good feeling on which he said Pan-Americanism must rest. He added:

Pan-Americanism may, however, outweigh this incompatibility if it confines itself to the political field but it is possible to build up a strong sentiment of solidarity which excludes the socialities?

Reverting to the Monroe Doctrine, he said in part:

The United States need not fear to meet with any opposition in the matter since Germany's power has been overcome and nobody doubts whether the old spirit will revive, but now, notwithstanding the disappearance of all rivalry in the American borders, the popularity of the Monroe Doctrine has somewhat diminished and that of

the United States has not increased with the war.

Doctrine Various Interpreted

The Monroe Doctrine, said to work in a pacific sense, counts already a pretty long story of its own and a quantity of interpretation has been given to it as though it were an all-encompassing doctrinal statement, because they are formulated for a special moment, and when this moment passes, the doctrine has to be rearranged to suit new circumstances which follow, sometimes different, although possibly obeying the same original purpose.

Such was the case with the original formulation of the Monroe Doctrine, as it was established by the Spanish American Republics.

"The Monroe Doctrine contained a good deal of usefulness. It helped considerably to keep off Latin American designs of reoccupation by the mother country, and at the same time it was clearly a uniting factor of the Americas.

It was also followed by the Monroe Doctrine, which was to be the most important factor in the creation of the coal fact-finding commission, recommended by President Harding, the President let it be known today that he was disposed to insist that the investigating body be made up exclusively of impartial representatives of the public, without special representation for either mine operators or employees.

A bill for a coal fact-finding commission on which the President would be free to choose representatives of the operators, miners, or the public, as he saw fit, was favorably reported by the Senate Committee.

Mr. McGrath cited numerous derailments in various sections of the country to support his charges of the use of unfit equipment by the railroads.

"Most of the wrecks reported are due to sharp flanges of defective brakes," he continued. "Sharp or broken flanges cause an engine to ride the rails. It is customary, when qualified inspectors are employed, for them to report such defects. The tires of the engine are then trueed up, or the car wheels replaced, before the rolling stock is allowed to proceed.

"But we have accurate reports from many roads showing that not 5 per cent of the usual number of wheels have been replaced since July 1, and lack of inspection places the whole burden of rejecting defective wheels upon the train crew. The public has little conception of the debt which it owes to the transportation men who, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of their employers, have refused to take out defective engines and cars."

Final investigation of the wreck

Railroad Officials Replacing Strikers

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 22

WITH road officials substituting men who refused to work in and out of Spencer while state troops are on guard duty, the Southern Railway today began clearing the virtual sleep of its passenger-transportation service between Washington and Atlanta. Freight trains, however, are not being moved.

The eight companies of national guard ordered to Spencer because of strike disorders were ordered removed, after members of the train-service brotherhood had voted to remain idle as long as the troops were retained, a telephone message from Spencer said.

ENGINE IS BLAMED FOR GARY WRECK

Strikers' Official Says Derailments Are Reported Daily Resulting From Unfit Equipment

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—J. F. McGrath, vice-president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor (shopcraft workers) issued a statement today declaring the real cause of the Michigan Central wreck at Gary, Ind., early Sunday, "was clearly an unfit locomotive" and characterized the railroad's charges that the wreck was due to plotters as "hastily patched-up explanation to place the blame for loss of life upon the striking shopmen instead of on the railroad." He said the wreck did not differ "a particle from wrecks reported each day from various parts of the country."

"Reports are based upon an investigation by company officials and armed guards," he said. "What can the public expect to get in the way of unbiased reports from men who are hired to fight the employees on strike?

"If all the derailments which have been reported to us since the strike had occurred at 60 miles an hour the newspapers would have had no room for other news. Such wrecks result directly from the deterioration of equipment which goes on at an increasing rate every day the strike lasts. It is only when the wreck is serious enough to get into the papers that the real cause is covered over. As a matter of fact, it is reported that this very train had experienced engine trouble after it left Detroit."

Mr. McGrath's statement came on the heels of the verdict of the coroner's jury, which declared it "re-suit of a plot to wreck the train."

It also followed an announcement by State's Attorney Crow's office admitting failure to discover sabotage plots in correspondence seized in raids upon the offices of William Z. Foster, radical leaders and head of the Trade Union Educational League.

Mr. McGrath cited numerous derailments in various sections of the country to support his charges of the use of unfit equipment by the railroads.

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Final investigation of the wreck

MALTSTERS PUSHING STRAW VOTE TO STIR SENTIMENT FOR LIQUOR

Propaganda Carried On Through Board of Trade Reveals Self-Interest of Brokers Who Profit From Commissions on Grain Sales

QUESTIONNAIRE URGES LINE-UP FOR MODIFYING VOLSTEAD ACT

turning it in the inclosed addressed envelope?

Thanking you in advance for your immediate co-operation, I remain sincerely yours,
George E. Thompson, Armour Grain Company.

John F. Barrett, E. Lowitz & Co.

C. H. Canby, Canby & Co.

Eric Gerstenberg, Gerstenberg & Co.

The questionnaire on which the members are asked to vote follows:

Are you in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act to permit under Government control and regulation, the manufacture, sale, transportation and use of beer and light wines for home consumption?

NO SALOONS.

Please answer "Yes" or "No" in ink on the following line:

Name.....

Kindly inclose this card in the accompanying stamped, addressed envelope and mail at your earliest convenience.

Effort to Influence Legislators

The long preparation of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition has been making in Illinois for the November election is illustrated in the effort it made, nearly half a year ago, to turn Legislature candidates into the wet camp. On March 18 its Illinois division sent out this letter to a large number of men running for the General Assembly.

We respectfully call your attention to the following statement:

The city of Chicago is a liberal city. On April 1, 1919, the people voted in favor of saloons by a majority of 250,000. Many thousands voted against the saloon who approve of light wine and beer for home use.

The Evening Journal poll shows the sentiment of the Loop workers, men and women, to be in favor of wine and beer at the ratio of 4 to 1. We believe that this poll is correct so far as the Loop is concerned. In the outlying district, inhabited by manual workers, the liberal majority would be most likely at the ratio of 10 or 20 to 1.

Our association had planned a survey in Evanston and Oak Park and we find in these communities a large majority of light wine and beer for home use. Every ward in Chicago is a liberal ward. Every senatorial district, in Cook County is a liberal district and every congressional district has a liberal majority.

Under these circumstances it is a most depressing fact that a number of men who are supposed to represent these districts in Washington and Springfield betrayed the people by voting directly against the views and wishes of their constituents.

Retirement of People Charged

The infamous Volstead Act and the ill-advised measures passed at Springfield during the past two sessions would not have reached the statute books if the people of many districts, some of them Cook, whom we had not been betrayed by the men who were supposed to represent them.

This association is determined to put an end to this shameful condition. The man who hereafter goes to Washington or Springfield from a liberal district and who votes against the wishes of the people he represents, deserves retirement and will know of his misconduct.

The Cook county candidate for Congress, the State Senate and the House of Representatives in Springfield all know that the people of their districts favor a repeal or amendment of the Volstead Act and of the Illinois statutes of similar character.

The candidate who solicits or accepts the endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League furnishes thereby prima facie evidence that he intends to betray the people of his district.

We intend to observe very closely the development of political events in this county. If we have reason to believe that a candidate will not be faithful to

the interests of his constituents we shall not hesitate to convey this information to the electorate.

May we ask your views on this question?

Sincerely yours,
A. D. PLAMONDON, President.

Bla Wet Mass Meeting

Having combed Illinois for months for wet sympathizers, the wets are now building up the climax of their pre-election beer and wine campaign. They are working Chicago with automobiles this week to put 10,000 people into the Coliseum, Chicago's greatest meeting place, when they hold their mass meeting August 30.

Speakers of national prominence are promised but their names are not announced. The wets have summoned the radio to their aid and will broadcast the speeches throughout the State.

Thousands of invitations have been sent to clubs and societies and the city is being carefully covered, so as to bring to the meeting friends of beer and wine from every section. Officials from the Illinois divisions of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, which is promoting the affair, say they do not intend to hire a brass band and fill the hall with a miscellaneous crowd, but they are studying Chicago to see that the effect of their meeting falls on the city as a whole.

The results of the toll of a hundred men who have motored along dusty roads into the far corners of "Egypt," as southern Illinois is called, of others who have invaded dry territory in the rich corn country farther north, and of further workers who have button-holed Chicagoans at the busiest street corners—all seeking signatures to the wet petition—will be the big spectacle at the wet mass meeting. At headquarters of the Illinois division, it is reported that the petition asking a state-wide vote on beer and wine stood on the verge of the 500,000 signatures sought.

Special Train for Capital

These will be strung on a long cable so as to make a continuous petition, packed into boxes and loaded into a truck. The afternoon before the Coon meeting it will be carried in triumph through the Loop, thence to the Hall. After the wet benediction it will start for the State capital. Rather than follow it on the long trip in automobiles, however, the wets have decided to hire a special train to Springfield.

Headed by Mr. Plamondon

headed by Mr. Plamondon, president of the Illinois division, James R. Brenner, its secretary, Harry de Joannis, its state director, and other notable wet leaders, a little wet army will set forth Sept. 1 for the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Plamondon will present the petition, there will be a "victory celebration" at the capital, and the party will return to the wet stronghold in Chicago.

Law's Requirements Overlooked

"They didn't see the joker," he said. "I said they could sell beer as long as they complied with the law. What does the law state? One-half of 1 per cent of alcohol to be sure. But the brewers and saloon keepers were so surprised at my change of heart and mind that they overlooked the joker in the statement. And they wanted me impeached! No man with any sense would think of defying the Constitution of the United States."

"The federal men sat up and took notice too, didn't they? Well, that's what I was after. One man can't clean up a town. I tried it and failed. The church people refused to help. The prohibition agents laughed at open violations.

"The town was getting beer containing wood alcohol and ether. It was poison. Something had to be done. I pondered over the situation for several days and last Thursday night decided on my course of action."

Will to Pay Fines

"I tried arresting and fining saloon keepers for violations of the law. They paid the fines and went right back and sold more poisonous fluid. Then I called for 100 volunteers to help me police the saloons and to keep them closed."

"How many did I get? Two. One was from Altoona and he was under age. Another was from Johnstown, the brother-in-law of a saloon keeper. I depurated him and put him to work last Wednesday. I haven't had a report from him yet."

"Where were the church people? Why didn't they send men to assist me in my efforts to rid Johnstown of bad beer, liquor and bootleggers?"

The Pennsylvania troopers who were expected to arrive yesterday to enforce the prohibition law did not appear and the city today is peaceful and quiet despite its unexpected publicity.

In his plea for vindication and for removal of the stain that is left on him and his family by reason of his impeachment, Mr. Ferguson points out that following his impeachment and removal from office, he was indicted by the Travis county grand jury at Austin and brought to trial on nine indictments based on the same offenses for which he was impeached, but that he was freed on all.

Mr. Ferguson asserts that in advocating light wines and beer he is with Woodrow Wilson, who tried to write such a plank into the national Democratic platform. He voices his opposition to the open saloon, and puts forth the claim that legalizing light wines and beer will put a stop to illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

In the election on July 22 the Ku Klux Klan was the dominating issue and the Klan was successful in nearly every instance. Mr. Mayfield was the avowed candidate of the Klan, while Mr. Ferguson bitterly opposed it. Mr. Mayfield led by 30,000 votes.

Klan Candidate Is Dry

Mr. Ferguson is basing his campaign on advocacy of light wines and beer and opposition to the Klan on a plea for vindication and removal of the stain left upon him by his impeachment while Governor. Mr. Mayfield openly espouses the Klan, but in addition bases his campaign on support of prohibition and reduction of freight rates and repeal or modification of the Esch-Cummins Act, so that control of state railroad rates may be restored to state rate-making agencies. Mr. Mayfield stands for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and all other prohibition measures.

The ministers of various churches in the State have entered the campaign and in most cases lined up with Mr. Mayfield. In numerous cities and towns, Sunday school superintendents and teachers who have seen fit to support Mr. Ferguson are being asked to resign. This is true in Houston, where George E. B. Pddy, president of the Men's Bible Class of

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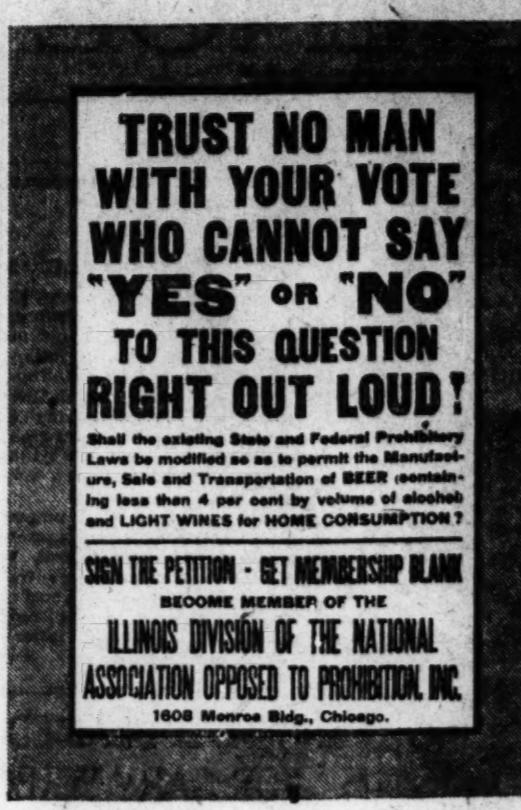
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Reproduction of Posters, Four Feet High, Employed by Illinois Wets to Stimulate Sentiment for Referendum on Modification of Prohibition Laws

JOHNSTOWN MAYER EXULTS IN VICTORY

Famous Beer Order Brought What He Wanted—Hoax in Order Pointed Out

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 22 (Special)—

"I was determined to get some recognition from the federal prohibition forces. It is their business to see that there are no violations of the law. I think I got what I was after. I want Johnstown cleaned up, but I can't do it alone. Had I a sufficient number of volunteers when I made my call I could have coped with the situation."

Joseph Caufield, Mayor of Johnstown, thus explained today the recent "proclamation" which brought this city into the limelight as a place which defied the enforcement of the federal prohibition law. The Mayor was exultant over his "victory," as he termed it. Saloon keepers and brewers were the victims of hoax.

Law's Requirements Overlooked

"They didn't see the joker," he said. "I said they could sell beer as long as they complied with the law. What does the law state? One-half of 1 per cent of alcohol to be sure. But the brewers and saloon keepers were so surprised at my change of heart and mind that they overlooked the joker in the statement. And they wanted me impeached! No man with any sense would think of defying the Constitution of the United States."

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Mr. Ferguson asserts that in advocating light wines and beer he is with Woodrow Wilson, who tried to write such a plank into the national Democratic platform. He voices his opposition to the open saloon, and puts forth the claim that legalizing light wines and beer will put a stop to illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

In the election on July 22 the Ku Klux Klan was the dominating issue and the Klan was successful in nearly every instance. Mr. Mayfield was the avowed candidate of the Klan, while Mr. Ferguson bitterly opposed it. Mr. Mayfield led by 30,000 votes.

Klan Candidate Is Dry

Mr. Ferguson is basing his campaign on advocacy of light wines and beer and opposition to the Klan on a plea for vindication and removal of the stain left upon him by his impeachment while Governor. Mr. Mayfield openly espouses the Klan, but in addition bases his campaign on support of prohibition and reduction of freight rates and repeal or modification of the Esch-Cummins Act, so that control of state railroad rates may be restored to state rate-making agencies. Mr. Mayfield stands for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and all other prohibition measures.

The ministers of various churches in the State have entered the campaign and in most cases lined up with Mr. Mayfield. In numerous cities and towns, Sunday school superintendents and teachers who have seen fit to support Mr. Ferguson are being asked to resign. This is true in Houston, where George E. B. Pddy, president of the Men's Bible Class of

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Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

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turning it in the inclosed addressed envelope?

Thanking you in advance for your immediate co-operation, I remain sincerely yours,

RAIL MERGER PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

"New England for New England" Group Prefers Local Unification to Trunk Control

The recent report of the Railroad Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts proposing consolidation of each New England railroad with one or more outside trunk lines has aroused much unfavorable comment among interests who believe that New England should finance and control its own railroad system. That the committee's findings were reached from incomplete information is the contention of those who believe the trunk lines should not be allowed to gain control of the New England lines.

The "New England for New England" group are eager to go before the Joint New England Railroad Commission's executive committee and tell how they believe New England can unify and operate its own railroad system to better advantage than can the trunk lines in the Middle West.

No meeting of the executive committee had been called by its chairman, James J. Storrow of Massachusetts, nor is it indicated just when a meeting will be held. The New England for New England men undoubtedly will ask permission to be heard before the executive committee prepares any plan to report back to the joint conference of the six state groups of representatives.

Report Is Desired

Men who champion New England unification and control of its railroads assert that the engineers of the New England joint railroad commission, together with the engineers of the various New England railroads, should prepare a complete statement of the present physical condition of the roads and that they should determine what work of rehabilitation is necessary to produce efficient and economical operation.

New-England-for-New-England interests insist if the different systems here are to be combined that a union station in Boston would become necessary, as well as the probable construction of a combined freight terminal. It is held that it also would be necessary to provide for the probable increase in traffic and to arrange for double-tracking where that would be necessary, as well as to plan for the construction of new and larger bridges for heavier traffic.

Electrification of the main lines and the provision of more suitable motive power for the many branch lines are held to be along the natural lines of efficiency and economy. That the New England railroads have the necessary data for all of these comprehended improvements is thought possible, and in that event the preliminary work of the executive committee would be shortened and simplified.

Roads Earn 2 Per Cent

Some men have made a special study of the financial side of the railroad problem in New England. It is pointed out that the New England railroads, according to reports, in the first half of 1922, earned over 2 per cent on their capital. Business conditions, it is indicated, were adverse in this period. It is argued that when transportation becomes more normal the roads will earn money sufficient to provide for necessary measures but not sufficient to pay for the extensive improvements mentioned as most essential. It is held, however, that the increased earnings would re-establish railroad credit in New England and make the borrowing of money practical.

The men who would have New England capital develop the New England railroads are adverse to offering the systems of this part of the country to the trunk lines in some such way as saying: "I have something to sell, what will you give for it?"

It is urged that in the proposition to consolidate New England railroads with the trunks of the country it would appear to be the proper course for the executive committee to obtain from these same trunk lines stipulated propositions as regards consolidated and necessary reconstruction and improvement. It is held that definite guarantees should be had for the use of all lines in and out of New England territory.

THREE STARS' HEAT FINALLY MEASURED AT MOUNT WILSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The heat of three stars—Aldebaran, Capella, and Betelgeuse—has been measured by two officials of the Smithsonian Institution, who have been making observations at the Carnegie Solar Observatory on the summit of Mt. Wilson, Cal.

R. G. Abbott, assistant secretary of the institution, and L. B. Aldrich, attached to the institution, reported yesterday that they had succeeded in doing what had heretofore never been done. The heat of the three stars, the scientists reported, first was gathered and brought to focus by the giant 100-inch telescope at the observatory.

The heat and light then was passed through a prism and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. Delicate devices taken to Mt. Wilson by the two observers then measured the light in each color as well as the invisible heat. As the hotter a body is, the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the various colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade.

LAW TO AUTHORIZE HARBORD PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Under a bill changing the military law, passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate, the President would be authorized to appoint Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff of the army, as Chief of Staff to succeed Gen. John J. Pershing on the latter's retirement.

Menu Card French May Be Anglicized

Restaurant Classicism to Pass if Stewards Have Their Way

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Guests of hotels and restaurants of the United States no longer would be obliged to adjust their tongues to French menu terms if proposals prepared for consideration at the annual convention of the International Stewards Association, which opened here today, should be adopted.

No longer will the hungry guest be compelled to call for the "menu" and ask the "garcon" to serve him "Beef au Jus," but he can simply say "waiter, please bring me some beef and gravy," without giving rise to the suspicion that he is not well versed on good manners and rules of society.

MISSING AIRMEN ARE DISCOVERED

Breakdown at Calcutta Caused by Strong Monsoon

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.—The missing world-fight airmen, Captain Malins and Captain McMillan, have been discovered resting on a sand bank in midstream of the Ganges at Lakshidhia, a few miles from Barsal, Southeast Bengal. The cause of the breakdown was engine failure.

Their petrol was exhausted through meeting with a strong monsoon wind. Curiously, they did not consult the local meteorological authorities prior to their start. The villagers are feeding them with milk. The airmen have telegraphed that everything is all right and that they hope to start shortly for Chittagong.

NEW WAGE SCALE FOR SHOE CUTTERS

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 22 (By The United Press)—Following a meeting last night of the joint adjustment board composed of Lynn shoe manufacturers and representatives of the United Shoe Workers of America, it was announced today that the board had rescinded the wage scale awarded the trimming cutters by the Mayor's arbitration board and had agreed on a wage cut of 15 per cent. The Mayor's board made wage slashes running as high as 44 per cent in some classes of work.

BELGIUM QUITE FREE AS TO ITS ATTITUDE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22—Contrary to the articles in the English and French papers, the Belgian Government has its hands free in regard to the reparations question. The Government is against any partizan arrangement, at the same time supporting the Reparations Commission, the regulation of inter-allied debts and international loans which should again set Europe afloat.

The Reparations Commission will not report for a week.

SCHOOL MERGER IS OPPOSED

Protest against the proposed amalgamation of Andover Theological Seminary and the Harvard University divinity school has been made in a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts by the "visitors" of the Theological Association of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The bill, which was continued for one week for hearing, seeks to join any closer connection of the two schools on the ground of difference in religious opinion of their founders. The opening of the combined school already had been planned for Sept. 1. The "visitors" are corporation formed in 1822 for the protection of certain donations made to an early branch of Phillips Academy.

NINE PUBLIC MARKETS TO OPEN

Five new public markets are to be established in Boston under the supervision of Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, it was announced today. The markets, to be open one day a week only, will be at Duxbury Crossing on Tuesdays, East Boston, on Wednesdays, South Boston, on Thursdays, opposite the City Yards in Boston, on Fridays, and at Monument Square, Charlestown, on Saturdays. Farmers dealing directly with the public will be under strict supervision regarding weights and measures, and will be required to obtain permits.

CHINESE FACES STIFF PENALTY

Ben Wong, a Boston Chinese recently arrested for violation of the narcotic laws, will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Miller-Jones Act of 1909 as amended May 28, 1922, the Boston Bureau of the federal narcotics force announced. This will be the first case of this character to be tried in Boston since the passage of the amendment. A maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment, \$5,000 fine and deportation is possible under the new law instead of the former penalty of a year and a day of imprisonment.

SPELLING BEES' BEING HELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—County spelling contests now are being held in New York State for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Championship match to be held at the Fair Grounds in Syracuse on Sept. 12. The contests are confined to children and the primary object of the State Fair Spelling Bee is the stimulation of interest in correct spelling.

PLANNING BOARD ENLARGED

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has added a committee of 175 citizens to the Civic Planning Board. As his former efforts to secure legislation for Boston improvements had failed, the Mayor said, his purpose in reconstituting the board was to influence Boston legislation at the State House and thus further the establishment of zoning regulations.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Members of the Fairbanks family in America will hold their annual reunion at the Fairbanks homestead, Dedham, Mass., Aug. 22. The old stone house, about which the reunion will be, was built in 1636 by one of the first members of the family in North America. J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, will be one of the speakers.

SENIORITY RULE INFLUENCES ENTIRE EXISTENCE OF WORKERS

Ethics of Railroad Men, Ownership of Homes and Even Social Status Governed by Disputed Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—"Seniority is the issue which will drag the Rail road Brotherhoods into the shopmen's strike," said one of the high officials of one of the Brotherhoods. "Seniority," he added, "is the most vital thing in our lives. With us it comes even before the family."

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GREAT NORTHERN'S EARNINGS

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22—The Great Northern road's July preliminary figure of gross earnings was \$8,785,202, an increase of \$628,590 over the similar month last year. The net operating income was \$2,975,000, an increase of \$1,002,000.

OUR ROBE DEPARTMENT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22—The will of Arthur B. Emmons, probated yesterday leaves \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. Redwood Library and Peabody Library both of this city receive \$10,000 each. Berea College, Kentucky, \$10,000; Hampton Institute, Virginia, \$10,000, and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, \$10,000.

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HOUSE AND SENATE REPORT COAL BILLS

(Continued from Page 1)

committee and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the President's coal distribution committee, said today that there were several ways to control the operators, who are taking advantage of the national emergency to overcharge the public. The bill, he said, should be ready in a day or two for presentation to Congress.

President Harding in his message to Congress recommended establishment of a governmental coal agency to buy, sell and distribute coal, but some opposition to this has risen among leaders in both the House and Senate.

There seems to be an unanimity of opinion in Congress that something should be done to curb profiteering dealers, but some are opposed to the Government entering the coal business to accomplish this purpose.

It developed that negotiations on the Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, asked the Cuban legation here to call subject began in October, last, when certain features of the situation to the attention of officials in Havana. Since then, the legation has sent several other inquiries to its home government, but has received no formal reply to the American representations.

The latest phase of the problem is understood to have resulted from a letter written to Mr. Hughes by Mr. Davis on Aug. 3, asking that representations be made to Cuba with a view to checking the alleged smuggling of Chinese into the United States.

Mr. Davis said today that "plenty of data" would be furnished the Governor of Ohio on coal profiteering in that State, in response to the Governor's request for names of operators charging unfair prices. Mr. Hoover said he thought the Ohio state authorities would be able to prevent profiteering in intrastate coal.

Both sides were said to have agreed to restoration of the old wage rates until next April 1, but so far it apparently has been impossible to agree upon a program for fixing wages after that date.

Reports from the hard coal fields indicated that active preparations were being made for a resumption of production. Mine bosses, superintendents and other workers who remained on the rolls when the walkout began have been put to work cleaning up runways in expectation of an early settlement of the strike.

"We contend," concluded Mr. Jewell, "that the seniority issue is a straw man set up by the railroad executives. In every strike that is settled the men go back to their old work. If the railroad officials were able to sustain their position on this seniority issue, it would be like settling the strike all except putting the men back to work. In other words, there would be no settlement at all."

Ford Plant Turns to Oil Owing to Coal Shortage

DETROIT, Aug. 22—Owing to the shortage of coal, the Ford Motor Company's Highland

CONGRESS FACES INTENSE PROGRAM

White House Conferences to Be Utilized to Assure Unity in Party Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Congress is confronted with another complex legislative situation hard to handle, and the Administration leaders will do their utmost to iron out most of the wrinkles in the program this week at a series of White House conferences.

During the brief lull occasioned by the Senate's recess until tomorrow, when the soldiers' bonus bill comes to the fore, Republican leaders in the House will talk over the strike program with the chief executive with a view to reaching an agreement as to when the legislative machinery shall be set in motion. It is generally conceded that the only strike legislation recommended by the President likely to be acted on at this session is the proposed establishment of a coal investigation commission. Beyond that, it is understood, congressional leaders are not prepared to go now unless President Harding refuses to take "no" for an answer.

Coal Agency Frowned On

The President's House advisers will tell him very plainly that the House wants to take another vacation in about 10 days for at least a month. They are of the opinion that the House can act speedily enough on the coal commission bill, while the Senate is locking horns over the bonus question. It would be out of the question, they agree, to authorize the Government at this time to enter upon the business of buying, selling and distributing coal in order to keep coal prices down and to pass other legislation proposing to give the Federal courts authority to punish those guilty of offenses against aliens in violation of treaty rights. These two questions are fraught with dangerous issues in the face of the approaching elections and administration leaders in the House frankly do not want to handle them until afterwards.

Passage of the tariff bill in the Senate by no means puts an end to the long tariff fight that has been waged in Congress for nearly two years. The initial skirmish came in the House today with the sending of the measure to conference, under a special rule. According to present plans of congressional leaders, final action will be taken on the tariff and bonus before adjournment, probably in October.

Boomerang Seen in Tariff

In some respects Congress feels that the tariff is the most acute issue in the elections, more so than the strikes, which cannot accurately be charged to Republican policy. On the other hand, the tariff, certain to increase the cost of living, is strictly a party measure. Many Republicans fear it will have a disastrous effect on the elections and for this reason are urging that it be held up indefinitely in conference.

Political developments will largely decide the question. Democratic leaders in the Senate have forecast all along that the Republicans will not dare go into the November elections with the tariff on the statute books.

By keeping Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, on the conference committee, the Republican machine has overcome one of its greatest difficulties. Mr. La Follette is entirely out of sympathy with the bill. His place will be taken by George P. McLean, Senator from Connecticut.

Senate leaders are making their own plans for a recess after passage of the bonus, but just when senators can take leave of their duties will depend on the strike legislation. If the House sends over the coal commission bill, then the Senate will have to remain in session until it is passed. It is believed it will be quickly disposed of, however.

Passage of Bonus Predicted

Beginning tomorrow the Senate will plunge into a stormy debate over the bonus. Its passage by the end of the week or the early part of next week is assured. Lieut.-Col. Hanford MacNider, commander of the American Legion, has passed on the word that victory is perching on the bonus banner.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, launching its final attack on the bonus, charges that it will cost the taxpayers \$4,000,000,000. "The Nation already has voted a \$270,000,000 cash bonus to veterans, so the present proposal is for a second bonus, and for the veterans who live in the 15 states which have voted \$228,000,000 in bonuses, the present bill, if it passes, will constitute a third cash bonus," the Chamber statement said.

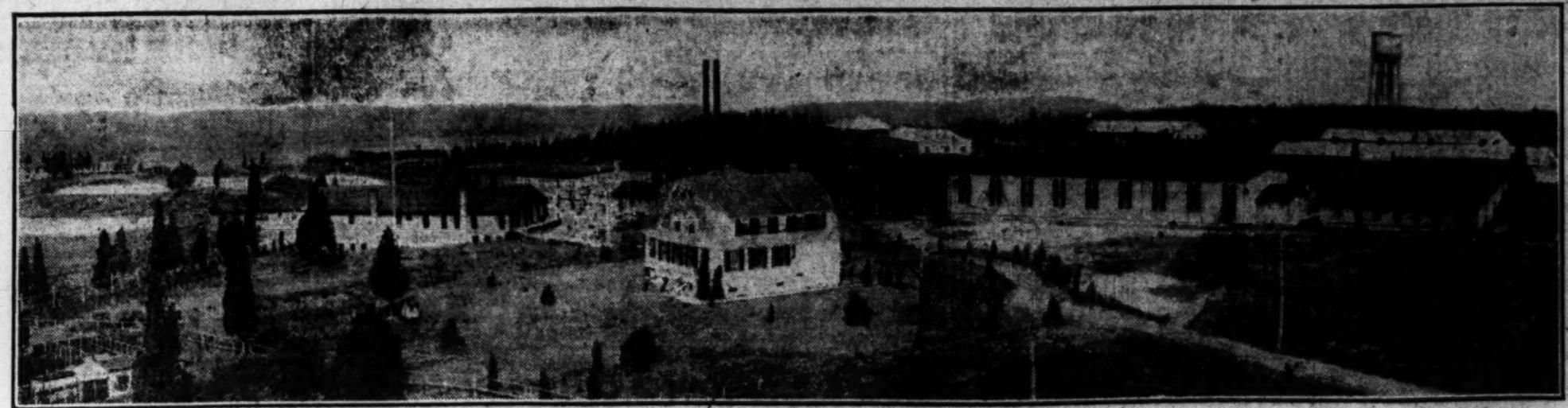
PRESIDENT WANTS MORE TO BECOME CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—President Harding, addressing student soldiers from Camp Meade, Md., expressed a desire that, instead of the present 28,000 citizens in training at military camps, there were more than 100,000, not that the United States ever expects to go to war—it is at peace with the world—but solely for national defense and the preservation of the Government.

There were 1058 student soldiers, under command of Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey, in the presidential review on the White House ellipse. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Gen. John J. Pershing, as well as Mrs. Harding and the wives of ranking officers, accompanied the President. Mr. Harding spoke extemporaneously. Later the party reviewed the students as they paraded by the White House.

"You are citizens of a Republic devoted wholly to peace," declared Mr. Harding, adding, "there is not a thought in America of armed warfare; there is not a design on the part of your country to carry on an armed campaign in any direction. We are concerned only with peace and the security of peace."



United States Naval Training Station at Hingham
Relic of World War, Which Is Being Raz'd. Center Foreground Shows Residence of Officer in Charge While Other Buildings Include Barracks and Machine Shops

By staff photographer

Great Lehman Cavern in Nevada Veritable Natural Wonderland

Cave of Stalactites and Stalagmites, Made a National Monument, Draws a Continual Stream of Visitors

BAKER, Nev., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—This little town, nestled at the feet of the famous Snake Range of mountains and in the very shadow of Mt. Wheeler or Jeff Davis Peak as it is more affectionately known locally—has suddenly become famous, through the dedication of Lehman Cave as a national monument, by presidential proclamation. Lehman Cave is located barely three miles from this point, consequently Baker is reflected in the glory of the newly admitted national wonder.

The discovery of the great cave is credited to Hayes Cook, a pioneer prospector who followed the golden lure of the desert in the early days, when the great western deserts called the young manhood of the land to seek the elusive treasure. However, to "Ab" Lehman, for whom it is named, is given full measure of credit for the development of the cave and for its acceptance as a national monument.

Mr. Lehman spent some 10 years

taking advantage of the slight side-trip to Lehman's Cave.

Lehman Cave is reputed to be one of the finest and also one of the largest in the country. It is a veritable natural wonderland. The mammoth cave is beneath an old volcanic crater but bears no resemblance to the former fiery pit. In fact, the reverse is found in Lehman Cave. Here ice and snow hold sway. Stalactites and stalagmites are the chief attraction or are responsible for all the attractions. They reach up and down in massive columns of ice, eventually touching in mid-cave and forming mammoth pillars and other deer and fantastic shapes.

In spots the ceiling of the cave appears a mile removed and the stalactites, dotting the roof like stars in the heavens, appear uncountable. Again the formation is so low it is necessary to negotiate considerable distances on the hands and knees. One such spot is of considerable length and has been named "Fat Man's Misery."

A unique feature is an ordinary sized bathtub—of ice—always filled with clear cold water. There are an endless number of wonders contained in this beautiful palace of ice. To mention a few: The Parachutes, Fairy Rose Bush, Eden's Bower, Queen Victoria's Side Saddle, Giant's Sword, Cave Man's Den, Pink Room, Angel's Wing, Madonna and Child, Navajo Blanket, Niagara Falls in Winter, Washington's Tomb, and Grant's Tomb. Each of these names has been applied, together with myriad others through a series of interfacial conferences here, which, his supporters say, points to an early settlement of the country's problems.

Despite the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen backed Gen. Chang Teo-lin, in his late unsuccessful tilt against Gen. Wu, the latter's telegram, addressed to his personal representative here, Gen. Sun Yuch, expresses unqualified endorsement of Dr. Sun's policies.

These include the southerner's terms for the convocation and functioning of Parliament free from all outside interests, self-government for the provinces to replace the Tuchen, or military governorship system, and the conversion of the independent provincial armies into labor battalions to wield the hoe instead of the sword.

Three factional delegations yesterday visited Dr. Sun and pledged their support. Representatives of 27 labor organizations of Shanghai pledged their support to the deposed southern chieftain.

DR. SUN'S SUN IN ASCENDANT

Gen. Wu-Pei-fu Endorses Manifesto of Deposed President

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formerly president of China, who recently fled here from Canton, has come to the front as a pivotal figure in the reorganization of the Chinese Government with the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Wu Pei-fu, endorsing Dr. Sun's recent manifesto and pledging his support to the latter's policy for rebuilding the federal government machinery.

The southerner's leader, who, Peking authorities recently declared, had been wiped from the slate of Chinese politics by his overthrow at Canton at the hands of Gen. Chou Chung-ming, has become the focal point of a series of international conferences here, which, his supporters say, points to an early settlement of the country's problems.

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Red, white and blue electric bulbs will illuminate Canal Street, the main thoroughfare, and all principal side streets.

New Orleans—will entertain the largest assembly of musical organizations in its history during the American Legion convention.

More than 100 bands and drum corps from all sections of the United States are expected to compete in prize contests. Entries, which will be restricted to Legion organizations, will be judged by a committee of New Orleans musicians as the units march

Music to Swell Breeze as American Legion Meets

New Orleans Will Entertain More Than 100 Bands and Drum Corps During Veteran's Convention

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21—(I.I.—by the reviewing stand in the convention parade.

Prizes for the band contest will be: First \$1,000, second \$500 and third \$250. Bands will be judged on the following points: Playing, 75 points, appearance, 10 points and marching, 10 points, and number of instruments, five points.

The winner of the drum corps contest will receive \$250 with a prize of \$100 for second place. Playing will count for 60 points, appearance, 20 points, marching, 20 points, and number of instruments 10 points.

men who served in the same division.

NEW SALVATION ARMY BUILDING DEDICATED

PORLTAND, Me., Aug. 22—A tribute to the work of the Salvation Army was paid today by Charles E. Gurney, acting president of the Maine Senate, at the dedication of the northern New England headquarters building at the corner of Temple and Federal Streets.

The Governor has asked me to say to you that he never yet has regretted his interest in the Salvation Army, and to assure you of his deep interest in your glorious work," he said.

The Salvationists came in 42 automobiles from Old Orchard where they are holding their annual provincial camp meeting, and marched down town with their recently organized Lassies band of more than half a hundred women workers in New England and the New England staff band of 42 pieces. Col. W. A. McIntyre, the New England commander, presided.

Visiting doughboys in search of their "buddies" will be assisted in the establishment of the streets of the divisions. Suspended across the streets utilized for this purpose will be the insignia of all divisions in the World War army. Impromptu reunions of will be held near the banners inscribed with their divisional insignia.

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Three factional delegations yesterday visited Dr. Sun and pledged their support. Representatives of 27 labor organizations of Shanghai pledged their support to the deposed southern chieftain.

These include the southerner's terms for the convocation and functioning of Parliament free from all outside interests, self-government for the provinces to replace the Tuchen, or military governorship system, and the conversion of the independent provincial armies into labor battalions to wield the hoe instead of the sword.

Red, white and blue electric bulbs will illuminate Canal Street, the main thoroughfare, and all principal side streets.

New Orleans—will entertain the largest assembly of musical organizations in its history during the American Legion convention.

More than 100 bands and drum corps from all sections of the United States are expected to compete in prize contests. Entries, which will be restricted to Legion organizations, will be judged by a committee of New Orleans musicians as the units march

in the reviewing stand in the convention parade.

Prizes for the band contest will be: First \$1,000, second \$500 and third \$250. Bands will be judged on the following points: Playing, 75 points, appearance, 10 points and marching, 10 points, and number of instruments, five points.

The winner of the drum corps contest will receive \$250 with a prize of \$100 for second place. Playing will count for 60 points, appearance, 20 points, marching, 20 points, and number of instruments 10 points.

men who served in the same division.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS

Four Elements Combine to Check Ku Klux Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The opening of organized warfare on the Ku Klux Klan is set here for Thursday night when the American Unity League holds its first public meeting. At this its plans and purposes will be presented and sentiment gauged as to their reception.

The fight is to be carried out chiefly with literature and speakers. Patrick H. O'Donnell, chairman of the League, says that through the extensive use of literature it will be able to counter the Klan with a small and easily built organization.

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In "Toleration," the proposed weekly periodical of the league, will be exposed the operations of the Klan. Large numbers of copies will be mailed to each state committee, and these committees in turn will mail to all their legislators, congressmen, senators, and to a list of representative ministers, teachers, and sheriffs.

Dr. Frank Agnew Johnston, president of the Chicago Church Federation, has accepted an invitation to be present at the meeting, it is announced, at the league's offices. This is not to be a large gathering, but a select assembly of representative Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, according to the league's program.

Because it holds that the Ku Klux Klan is making its attack on Roman Catholic, Jew, and Negro, it feels it must make its appeal largely to Protestants, Mr. O'Donnell said. Its founders' committee is representative of all four elements. Its members and their religious affiliations, as given at the league's offices, are:

Roman Catholics—Patrick H. O'Donnell, chairman; Rev. Monsignor J. F. Noll, Huntingdon, Ind., editor "Our Sunday Visitor"; Callistus S. Ennis, Robert Switzer, county clerk; the Rev. E. A. Kelly; Thomas F. McDonald, high secretary, Catholic Order of Foresters; Patrick J. Carr, county treasurer, and the Rev. W. J. McNamee.

Jews—Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber, Samuel J. Andelman, Rabbi Leon Fram, Samuel Micon, Dr. S. M. Melamed, editor of "East and West"; Benjamin J. Samuels, Rabbi Abram Hirschberg, and Rabbi Joseph Stola.

Protestants—Bishop Samuel Fellowes, Reformed Episcopal Church, honorary chairman; Robert E. Shepherd, treasurer; G. K. Rutledge, secretary; Joseph G. Keller, and the Rev. Carl Axell Polson, pastor Church of the Redeemer, Universalist.

Negro—Jesse Binga.

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GERMAN SCHOOLS CENTERS OF NATIONALISTIC SPIRIT

Professors and Students Show Little Leaning Toward Republican Policies—Pre-War Sentiment Prevails

By STANLEY HIGH

As long as the schools of Germany remain devoted to perpetuating the policy of Bismarckian nationalism it is impossible to expect that the nation in 1922 or in 1950 will be dominated by purposes greatly different from those which dominated it in 1914. And at the present time German schools are the centers of the most intense nationalistic spirit to be found anywhere in the country. Among professors and students alike, one searches long to find any significant sentiment in favor of the Republican Government or of Republican policies. The small minority in both classes which stands opposed to the nationalistic aspirations of the monarchists is obliged to submit to constant chicanery, and I have been told that among professors in the public schools promotions for men with such beliefs are almost impossible to secure.

It is, perhaps, not difficult to account for this spirit among the teachers of Germany. In the first place, they were trained in the schools of pre-war Germany and the ideals of the educational system of which they are now a part are molded, quite naturally, after a similar pattern. And the Republican Government, finding itself constantly on the hazardous edge of collapse, is impotent to introduce a new design even though it felt impelled to do so. Then, in the second place, it is among teachers—and students—that the suffering incident to the post-war chaos in Germany has been most keenly felt. The old days of the empire furnished to these a permanent security which has been sadly lacking under the Republican régime. In consequence, one finds an intense devotion to the ideals of monarchy—nationalistic though they are—and pre-war Germany with its prosperity and stability is fast becoming the golden age, ideals of which furnish retrospective inspiration for building foundations for the future.

Ignorance of Professors

Then, too, there has been a very widespread ignorance among German professors on international questions. This fact was recognized and frequently commented upon long before the war, and has not altered since. Once the German philosophy of international relationships was understood and accepted it became a comparatively simple matter, without long study of the merits of any particular case, to adjust world problems to it. A long study in any particular case, in fact, always involved the possibility of leading to conclusions not in harmony with this philosophy, and, consequently, was undesirable.

A German professor gave me an exposition of this philosophy and some rather striking examples of its application. According to this man, Germany has never maintained that might makes right—but only that might is a means to gaining a right end. Might serves to usher in that which is right. The right—in national and international affairs—is power. Germany—in 1914 and at the present time—believed that power is the determining factor and that the actions of all nations can be judged only on the basis of their efforts to secure it. Thus, when England talks of peace and idealism she talks of them solely because these things, at the present moment, serve best to aid her in acquiring more power. Individuals, according to this professor, may act from unselfish motives, but nations, in the very nature of the case, can never do so. And, in the last analysis, the final test of power is war. It is not that Germany likes war or seeks for war, but—knowing that power is at the very basis of national existence and that, so far in the world, the final test of power is war the German people feel impelled to be ready to win when that test comes.

Germany's Great "Blunder"

International idealism is laughed at, as being merely the cloak for the ulterior motives of nations who seek, in this manner, to accomplish the same, old ends. And the great blunder of Germany was not that she believed in war but that her diplomats lacked the cleverness to talk of disarmament and peace in public, and carry on with their militaristic ambitions more secretly.

Another professor—the secretary of one of Germany's most popular universities—expressed the conviction that America and Japan would certainly have war in the near future. When I objected, he replied: "But why not? You will win it." And when I endeavored to outline some of the results of the Washington Conference in so far as they made that possibility less likely he replied with the most interesting account of how England and America—seeking to maintain their supremacy in the Pacific—had called the Washington Conference and there, under the cloak of high sounding phrases and propositions for disarmament, proceeded to carry out their plans against Japan and, thereby, establish themselves more firmly. That the pronouncement of Charles E. Hughes and the proceedings of the Conference could have come from any other motive never occurred to him.

War and Religion

When I asked the group of theological students mentioned in a previous article the relation of religion to these international problems they repiled that the outworking of Christianity is not seen in the relationships between men, but rather the individual spiritual relationship of each man to his God. War, therefore, whatever hate it might engender between men and to whatever extremes it might lead them, is a thing apart from religion, providing, of course, that the individual refused to allow this spiritual relationship to lapse.

In spite, however, of this widely prevailing nationalistic spirit among teachers and students, it is among these very classes that one must find whatever hope there may be for a new day in Germany. Whenever the schools of Germany are in the hands of instructors who have set for themselves the task of helping to usher in

you against amusements of all kinds that, for the sake of profit, exploit youth in body and soul. Come to our meetings as simple men and women, leave at home all powder and paint and stupid fashions. Let joy of heart be your ornament. We pray you all to believe that youth has the special task of helping us that these days with you will bring renewal of our health in body and in spirit."

One cannot meet these young folk as I have done, read the ideals expressed in their many publications and fail to feel that young Germany, in this time of great stress and confusion, has gone apart, for a time, into the mountain, where they are being given to see a new heaven and a new earth; and that, with their spirit, the old heaven and the old earth—of suspicion and selfishness and hate—will pass away.

Already many of the political leaders of Germany are making strenuous efforts to divert the tendencies of the Jugendbewegung into the channels of party politics. But, up to the present time, their success has been very limited. These youth—comparatively powerless though they may be at present—represent the basis for a new international spirit in Germany. They need wise and far-sighted leadership. But most of all they need from the Allies—more effectively from America—some unmistakable evidence of faith in these ideals. Such evidence—if it were given in good faith and unstintingly—would make it possible to give the necessary stimulus to the spiritual revival which the Jugendbewegung may herald and which alone can create a new Germany out of the old.

CATTLE LAW HITS BRITISH FARMERS

Removal of Embargo Helps Canadian Stock Raisers

TAMWORTH, Eng., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The news of the decision by the British Houses of Parliament regarding the cattle embargo will be very gratifying to Canadian stockraisers, who have been endeavoring for many years to find an outlet in Great Britain. Also, in many commercial circles in England, the result of the debate has caused considerable satisfaction. It must be admitted, however, that among British farmers the prospect of the removal of the restrictions is viewed unfavorably.

Since Cabinet opinion is so divided on the matter it is distinctly questionable whether the Government will bring forward a bill. On the other hand—provided a suitable opportunity occurs—a private member is at liberty to introduce such a measure, which would be assured of the support of the House.

The present parliamentary session, however, will soon be over and the House will not reassemble until November when, undoubtedly, there will be much pressing business on hand. Prospects of a private member's measure are, therefore, somewhat slight.

Whatever proves to be the final solution of the problem, there is ample evidence of the fact that everything possible has been done to satisfy Canadian claims in the matter. Throughout the debate, a very strong feeling of sympathy was shown for the colonial standpoint. This attitude was very pronounced with regard to the so-called "pledge" given by Lord Ernle in 1917 that the embargo would be lifted.

British farmers are practically unanimously opposed to any alteration in the existing laws. The poor economic position of the industry has led them to regard the moment as inopportune for the lifting of the embargo.

MANITOBA INSTALLS WIRELESS STATIONS

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The radiophone is being used by the federal government as an aid in the patrol of the forest regions and for the detection of fires. Wireless stations have been established in Manitoba at Victoria Beach, on Lake Winnipeg, and Norway House, one of the advanced northern settlements. The distance between these two posts is approximately 300 miles.

The addition of radio apparatus to the equipment of the airplane fleet has made possible the undertaking of more extensive survey work in the still unknown northern country.

DRY LAW SUCCESS IN RURAL FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Although the authorities are experiencing considerable difficulties on the coast line and in some of the larger towns in making prohibition effective, even anti-prohibitionists admit that it has had very good effects in rural districts and in the smaller towns.

Children from poorer homes attending school were formerly often dirty and neglected, whereas they now are clean and well kept. Similar experiences have been apparent in a number of the smaller towns, although illicit production of spirits has not yet been wholly put down.

AUSTRIAN KRONEN FALL HARDLY FELT

Mr. Gibbons Says Railway Trains Are Crowded and People Seem to Live Normally

This is the thirty-eighth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D. In this article Mr. Gibbons tells of a trip to Prein in Lower Austria, whither he went to get an angle on the question of union with Germany, which it was difficult to obtain in Vienna.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
PREIN, Lower Austria, June 22
If you take the Sudbahnhof from Vienna and travel a little more than half-way to Graz, you find, just before the Styrian Alps are reached, the station Payerbach. There a Government-operated motorbus connects with the train and takes you in half an hour up in the mountains to Prein. I wanted a glimpse of this part of Austria, and came out here for 24 hours. Incidentally I wanted to get an angle on the question of union with Germany that it was difficult to hear in Vienna.

Your railway train is crowded. Many of the travellers have ruck-sacks and Tyrolean hats with the little feather.

The fall in the currency does not seem to worry them. They must have their day in the country. And they are right. One of the most hopeful signs in this part of the world is the ability of the people to live normally under abnormal circumstances. Governments and diplomats mayicker and decide what they will. The people are busily rebuilding their lives, to their traditions and pre-war habits. So they do not break under the strain. Do they even feel it? Are they aware of the cul-de-sac in which Austria is moving, and the wall ahead?

Passes Almost Universal

Other travelers reveal a curious state of affairs which explains the crowded trains. Almost every one in the first class (and you have wondered how they came by the price of ticket) exhibits a pass. Railway employees and functionaries and their families (a formidable total they make!) are now allowed free transportation within the limits of little Austria. A big woman shoves into a place, and proceeds to put several big baskets in the space you want for moving your feet and shifting legs occasionally. And then she proceeds to explain. "You know, I g to the country three times a week to get my provisions. It is so much cheaper. I don't mind the time, for with my free ticket I can save money that way." Then you are glad you're going rather than returning. For the baskets full of potatoes and chickens and dripping curds and whey—well, one can imagine two or three hours trussed up and worrying about getting one's trousers stained. That happens. Some luckless traveler would have to be in her compartment on the return journey.

Land Is Cultivated

From Vienna to the Alps the country is prosperous. The land is cultivated. The factories at Wiener-Neustadt and other towns are working. On every station platform lots of people were gathered who reflected the June sunshine in their greetings to descending, and their "auf Wiedersehen" to mounting, travelers. There was the feel of a happy country in holiday time. As in the city, the people have food and work, and they are not sulking or waiting for some dreadful fate with folded arms. Nor do they anticipate any such calamity in the future. The future is dark for Vienna. But in the country the earth nourishes those who cultivate it. Fortunate man. In these days who has a bit of land and a house of his own. He does not have to worry about what statesmen and bankers may or may not do.

Prein in an Alpine town in a fir forest on a snow-capped mountain. The villa of my friend, with its generous grounds, was easy to find. It is admirable to see a high staff officer of Franz Josef, who rose to an important post and the rank of general during the war, making his career over again—and doing it successfully. But, although General X has adapted himself to post-bellum conditions in Austria, he has not lost his traditions. He still believes in the separateness of Austria, and when you ask him why contrary to the prevailing opinion he is against the "Anschluss" (union) with Germany, he answers simply, "Because I am an Austrian. Are you for an Anschluss with England just because you speak the same language?"

Here is the opinion of a military man and an aristocrat. It is worth noting and considering, because men of the type of General X, though temporarily without influence, are bound to exercise a decided influence when the reaction from the Left to Right sets in.

Reasons for Union

"The reason for the Social Democrats' desire to join Germany is that they think union will strengthen their party and the working classes. Others want to join Germany because they are pessimistic and see no way out of our difficulties. But Austria can stand on her own feet, and remain

TRADE CONGRESS WILL DISCUSS DISPUTES OF NATIONAL SCOPE

Unionists of Great Britain Hold That United Action Will Be Necessary to Win Future Industrial Disputes

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1—The fifty-fourth annual Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, which opens at Southport Sept. 4, is hardly likely to be so controversial in character as one or two recent congresses. Not even an echo is now heard of the divisions of opinion on "direct action" which were expressed vociferously two years ago.

It is not by any means certain that these proposals will be accepted by the congress. Many leaders hold that in future, in face of the powerful organization of employers, the unions will be ineffective in disputes unless the particular unions involved can have the support of the whole movement. On the other hand, as recent struggles have shown, the unions are far from united. Their interests do not always harmonize, and moreover, some of the strongest cling tenaciously to the idea that it is of vital importance for them to maintain full autonomy of action. The Miners Federation takes this view. It contends that it must be free to decide whether it shall levy its members in support of other unions in a dispute, and that it shall not be bound to advance money at the call of the general council to help other bodies with whose policy it may be in disagreement.

The congress aims at giving the lead to the Trade Union International, inasmuch as, next to the German Congress, it is by far the strongest trade union body numerically in Europe.

One of the most interesting things to be decided at the meeting is the status, powers and functions of the general council of the Congress in relation to industrial disputes. At present there is nothing to prevent the council from intervening for purposes of mediation in a dispute of a national character if the parties are agreeable; but it has no definite rights.

The council will propose a series of resolutions designed to amend this state of affairs. These provide in effect:

That the unions shall keep the council informed of all matters arising between them and employers, or between one union and another;

That while there is a prospect of an amicable settlement of a dispute the council shall not intervene;

That if negotiations break down, and the dispute is of such a character that the status, wages or conditions are imperiled, the council may call into consultation the unions concerned with the object of reaching a just settlement;

That if any union rejects the advice of the council under these circumstances

independent if these conditions are fulfilled: (1) Revision or modification of the treaties in such a way that Germany and Austria can stabilize their budgets, for Austria cannot thrive—or even make both ends meet—if Germany is in an unsettled state; (2) reduction of the number of functionaries in Austria and an increase in working hours or in intensity of work during the present eight hours; (3) careful development of agricultural production; (4) economic union with other successor states of the Hapsburg Empire; (5) until such a union occurs, substantial credits to keep Austria going; (6) permission granted by the Entente Powers to form a reliable army by conscription in order that the Government might have proper support."

In developing his thesis I discovered that my informants believed that only if all six of these conditions were fulfilled could the union of Austria with Germany be prevented. The economic union—and large credits from the Entente until that time—are indispensable to keep Austria from being swallowed up in Greater Germany.

In the past few years the number of second term prisoners has fallen away from 22 per cent to 5 per cent. General Hughes said, "Although asserting that the number of inmates in the institutions had doubled since the war, he failed to account for this situation. The chief endeavor of prison officials nowadays was to reform the convict, and this had resulted in the abolition of harsh measures and chastisement to a considerable extent, he said.

LEMBERG PLANNING FOR EASTERN FAIRS

POMORZE, Poland, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Great preparations are being made in Lwow (Lemberg) for the Eastern fairs which will take place again in the early autumn. The success which attended last year's fairs has encouraged many important foreign merchants and industrialists, to send goods and representatives, whilst Polish firms are busily making preparations.

Lemberg's position is eminently favorable as a central meeting-place for the merchants both of eastern and western Europe, and if all goes well, the town should rise to first-rate importance.

UNITED ACTION PLANNED

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 21—President Melendez and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Central America left here Saturday, accompanied by Montgomery Schuyler, the American Minister for La Union. There they will hold joined by the presidents of Honduras and Nicaragua. The party will go aboard the United States Cruiser Tacoma for a joint conference to discuss ways and means to suppress by united action all rebel activities in Central America.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS INCREASE
LONDON, Aug. 22—In the week ended Aug. 14, imports of oil into the United Kingdom were more than 33,000,000 gallons, compared with 20,000,000 gallons in the preceding week. Much of this trade was handled by the Anglo-American Company.

BRITISH TO DISCUSS FIVE PROPOSITIONS

Main Questions to Be Laid Before Germany by English Delegates

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 21—There are five main propositions which Sir John Bradbury and Mr. Maude will discuss with the German ministers. These are: One, Belgium is content to accept in respect of priority, drafts on banks payable six months hence instead of cash. Thus a moratorium would be unnecessary; two, Germany should transfer the gold which the Reichsbank still possesses to the value of a milliard gold marks to banks in occupied territories.

It is not by any means certain that these proposals will be accepted by the congress. Many leaders hold that in future, in face of the powerful organization of employers, the unions will be ineffective in disputes unless the particular unions involved can have the support of the whole movement.

Thus the gold would furnish a pledge; three, the French claim to control of German mines and forests, although the stumbling-block of the London conference, may be considered in a modified form, and if acceptable to the German Government will be acceptable to Sir John Bradbury; four, various credit operations which would reserve specific assets in Germany for the benefit of lenders on short terms are among the plans; five, a larger scheme, already outlined, by which the German debt will be fixed in a new manner, is to be proposed in connection with the moratorium.

It consists in dividing the German debt into two parts. The first part is an annuity of say 2,000,000,000 gold marks for 30 years, the amount of which is possible when once German credit is restored. The second part is a large sum such as 100,000,000,000 gold marks not due until 30 years hence.

It can, however, be paid as quickly as Germany pleases, and if she were to acquire herself quickly on generous terms of reversed compound interest, that is to say, a kind of compound discount, this formidable sum would in reality be only 14,000,000,000. The plan which has been carefully prepared is supported by Sir John Bradbury, and much may be heard of it in future.

F. P. WALSH FINISHES HIS STUDY OF SOVIETS

MOSCOW, Aug. 22—Frank P. Walsh, American attorney who has been in Moscow for some time on behalf of American clients desiring to open commercial negotiations with the Soviet Government, has started for Berlin by airplane on his way home.

Mr. Walsh has spent three weeks in studying the laws, economic conditions and prospects upon which he will base recommendations to his clients as to whether it is possible for Americans to conduct business with the Russians. He declined to say what recommendations he would make.

Before leaving, Mr. Walsh said Soviet officials had informed him that Nikolai Lenin, Premier, who has been ill for some time, plans to resume his official duties Sept. 4.

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Walter G. Becker Himself

Corner Eleventh and Chestnut

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Drama and Comedy Al Fresco in Royal Park, Copenhagen

Copenhagen, Denmark
Special Correspondence

THE Open Air Theater, when set in an appropriate and favorable entourage, coupled with the appeal of the spoken word and the performers themselves, is endowed with that which is one of the main attractions of the screened plays, nature's own scenery. No wonder that open air performances are gaining ground and becoming popular—as they were, for instance, in the latter part of the eighteenth century when al fresco theatricals and entertainments were the vogue. Then the plays were generally given in royal and other great gardens and parks, whereas nowadays they rest on a broader and more democratic foundation.

After a lapse of several years, caused by the war and its aftermath, the Danish Open Air Theater, in the Royal deer park some six or seven miles from Copenhagen, has this summer resumed its performances. The society was formed by a number of eminent literary men, artists and actors; the standard of the productions has always been of the highest and the profits go to some excellent charity. The place and its environs are admirably suited to the purpose, being in a glorious park, one of the sights of Europe. The seats are arranged on a gently rising slope, a kind of natural amphitheater, the stage, flanked by two huge fantastic birds, the work of an eminent artist, is on a fairly level expanse below, and beyond this again stretches higher undulating ground, the whole in a setting of magnificent beeches.

No wonder artists have exploited such possibilities with picturesque and stirring effects. Cavalcades of gallant horsemen racing up the hill and massing on to the stage in stately array—processions of torch-bearers, as the summer's evening closes in, vanishing like shadows in the mysterious twilight of the huge forest—clusters of light-footed and elusive nymphs and elves suddenly dancing into sight and as suddenly disappearing amongst the trees—the solemn, classic grandeur of some Greek tragedy—the mocking trick cry of Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—or, as in the latest performance, a gypsy caravan and a wild, splendid gypsy dance. The faint sound of evening bells from some distant village church or the tender cooing of the wood pigeon seem only to enhance the poetry of the scene.

The plays have always been chosen with much understanding and circumspection. One of Oehlenschlaeger's Northern tragedies, "Hagborth and Signe," ranks high amongst the performances, by reason of its poetic beauty and the splendid acting and handsome appearance of Adam Poulen, the same actor who this summer



Gypsy Players in a Danish Open-Air Theater

Ernest Truex and His Vigorous Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"What do you say? Let's take a walk while we are talking, instead of remaining in this hot dressing room. Come on!" The speaker was Ernest Truex, star of "Six-Cylinder Love." It was just after a matinee at the Harris Theater where this comedy has been running for a year.

"You know, I live in the open as much as possible and I think that has a great deal to do with whatever success I have had. Golf—that's the stuff! My wife and two boys and myself lead normal lives. Untheatrical lives, if you please. New York indoor life does not appeal to us. Let's get out of here."

Mr. Truex is so completely an enthusiast of the links that he pace he led the representative of The Christian Science Monitor through crowded Forty-Second Street, up Sixth Avenue to Forty-Seventh Street, through Forty-Seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-Ninth Street, and Central Park, and from there back down to the Lambs Club on Forty-Fourth Street again, was almost like covering a golf course with a delightful and enthusiastic companion.

"Yes, sir, golf is great! It is one of my two fads. I am glad we got out of that stuffy theater. Do you know that play takes it out of me and hasn't gotten to a place yet,

try to miss no more laughs than performance.

"Another thing that spurs me on to do my best, and it occurs at nearly every performance, is to learn that there is someone out front that I know; particularly, if it is someone of my own profession. Nothing keys me up more than to have some actor of a little earlier generation than mine say something friendly thing about my work. I do not dare call them 'old-timers' because I am an old-timer myself. You see, I have been on the stage 27 years. When I was 5, my father did an actor a favor, in return for which I was given lessons in acting. He was a Shakespearean actor, so I was taught Hamlet. At 5 I was, of course, even smaller than I am today. I must have been a pretty small Hamlet, but I am glad for that early experience in the old repertoire, which included Little Willy in 'East Lynne,' and Little Lord Fauntleroy, because I have some of the best values of the old school of acting combined, I hope, with the most modern point of view."

"Will you tell me, Mr. Truex, if your size has handicapped you in making advancement?"

"Curiously enough, it has not," he said. "Of course, I have had a struggle. What actor has not? But I do not believe size has had anything to do with it in my case. I have been out of work and I have lived in most of the cheap hall bedrooms from West Thirty-Ninth Street to West Forty-Sixth Street, New York, but I have not been out of work for very long at a time. I always got out and hustled, not believing in luck. If I could not land a job in the theater, I took something else to keep going. Once I worked for the Wilmart Music Publishers. Another time, I was cashier in that big penny arcade down on Fourteenth Street, exchanging pennies 12 hours a day for \$3 a week. That was a job! Another one I had was putting shoe trees together. I suppose my early experiences have helped me to a closer sympathy for humanity during the more successful years that I have enjoyed recently. I do not resent the 'Step lively there, Sonny!' that comes my way frequently, whenever I get mixed into

a crowd. Why only the other evening the newsboy of whom I get my evening paper regularly had missed me the night before. He asked me what had happened. I explained that a friend had driven me home in his car. He said, 'Well, you stick steady to your job, kiddo, and maybe you will have an automobile of your own some day.' I did not have the heart to tell him I had owned eight machines."

"You said you had two fads. You named many of one of them. What is the other?"

"The Actors Equity Association! I am glad I was alive when the Actors Equity came into existence. That word, 'equity,' has come to be a very dear word to an actor. The actor may seem to wander or stray from the fold for a time, for some reason or another, but if Equity were in trouble or needed our help in any way, she has just to call our names and every man and woman of us from the most prominent star to the most humble super will answer 'Present!'"

F. L. S.

Maytime in Erin Staged in Boston

Plymouth-Shubert Theater, Boston, Mass. George M. Cohan presents Walter Scanlan in a new play with songs, "Maytime in Erin," in four acts, by Edward E. Rose, play staged by the author, scenes designed by S. K. Viele; evening of Aug. 21. The cast:

Conney Bray	..... Dan Kelly
Molly Flynn	..... May Gertrude
Mrs. Lucy Murray	..... Lucille Lorraine
Timothy McBride	..... Frank McNeills
Harlow Kenzor	..... Edward Keane
Miles O'Dowd	..... Walter Scanlan
John Nolan	..... Pat Rafferty
Miss O'Neill	..... Betty Brown
Shaw O'Neill	..... Bennett R. Fine

It was not only the Irish, who were many, at the Plymouth last evening, who enjoyed "Maytime in Erin," but everyone else, for an enthusiastic audience laughed and wept, really wept, throughout the four-act comedy that was not without its serious moments.

The "little bit of Heaven," geographically known as Ireland, in which some of the comedy is laid, is the Erin of romance, of bravery and of rollicking good humor. The play has more than a flavor of melodrama, but it is not overstressed or unnatural. And because Edward E. Rose has written a comedy with a plot, a none too frequent achievement, it would be a pity to do anything more than hint at its story.

Into the yard of Miles O'Dowd's cottage, in Kilkenny, come his two faithful friends, Timothy McBride and John Nolan, and there the three pledge themselves to a joyful life, into which no woman shall ever enter. The hero of the play and leader of the triumvirate, is Miles, otherwise Walter Scanlan. There is hardly any time when Mr. Scanlan is not acting or singing—either one of which gave equal satisfaction. The vow to celibacy was hardly uttered, however, before the first of the three women, all of whom later play no small part, did enter into their lives. Pat, thought by the three Irishmen to be a boy but proving to be Patricia, a slip of a girl from Donegal, almost instantly captures the hearts of the men whom she calls her Three Musketeers, and becomes their Queen. As ever in Ireland, there is time for merrymaking right in the midst of danger and conspiracy, of which there is a plenty in the home of Miles from now on. The merrymaking consists of a fancy dress ball, and the danger comes from—yet, why tell the story to those who have not seen it?

The rôle of the cavalier hero, Miles, gives Mr. Scanlan many an opportunity for a song, each one of which the audience appeared to like better than the other. They were more than tuneful and they were decidedly varied. While only an Irishman could ever manage the brogue and the mannerisms of "Myself," which tickled the audience to an uproarious state, "Some Day" and "Mother's Paisley Shawl" were plaintive and lilting.

with something of the melody of Old Irish ballads.

Mr. Scanlan's company was good support to him, and Miss Betty Browne especially so. The opening act, in which she made a most unceremonious appearance at the end of a fishing line, gave no promise of what was to follow. There she was a somewhat hoydenish, red-haired, slightly pert girl. In the acts that followed, as the Queen of the Three Musketeers, she was lovely with a girlishness that had dignity, a wit full of resourcefulness, and a winsomeness that was captivating. Those who saw her last evening will not soon forget the picture she made, in her blue gown, listening to Miles O'Dowd's romantic voice singing "Which simply means that you are fair beyond compare."

Fiske O'Hara Appears in "Land o' Romance"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—"Land o' Romance," a romantic Irish comedy of the customary sort, written by Anna Nichols, acted by Fiske O'Hara, began an engagement at the Olympic Theater, Chicago, Aug. 13, 1922. The cast:

Peppy	..... J. E. Miller
Mrs. Travers	..... Florence Thompson
Rita Travers	..... Emmy Knill
John Marlowe	..... Max Weyman
Michael Sheridan	..... Dundee Clements
Frances	..... Fiske O'Hara
Father O'Flynn	..... Pat Clary
Black Andre	..... Tom McGrath

Without seeming to bid for laurels which rest upon the brows of others, Fiske O'Hara persists in doing good for those who admire the pastiche plays designated, with some license, as Irish comedy. Season after season he follows a well-worn trail, along the way lifting his name beside that of Chauncey Olcott and other troubadours who interlarded with new song or favored comealy scenes having to do with the valor of the men of Erin.

The plays still keep to the Boucaut formula, dispense a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder speech which passes for wit, and serve as reminders of life and its interests by their wide departure from it. The eighteenth century is the time favored of the authors of these plays; they look best when embellished with the pastoral fabric of a showy day.

Not many seasons ago these Milesian chrome dramas made heroes of all their Hibernian population and villains of the absent landlords; to-day, by grace of much disturbance in the Ireland of fact, this Ireland of fiction is without the evil man of property—without villain of any breed or allegiance.

This is true of Mr. O'Hara's theatrical implement for the season of 1922-23. Its title is "Land o' Romance." The play bears the signature of Anna Nichols, much practiced in writing for this caroling actor. It is one of the coincidences of the theater that her play has in plot a basic likeness to "Little Old New York," and, for all that, to all the plays of the youthful tatterdemalion rescued from poverty and wrongdoing by pecuniary bachelors with hearts of gold.

Michael Sheridan, the renowned Irish artist whom Mr. O'Hara so melodiously represents in his new play, bears in from the unfriendly street a fainting youth, gives him nourishment and shelter, mends his ways, becomes very fond of him, and then discovers the wail is a girl. Michael has been the object of much courting by acquisitive mothers of marriageable daughters, and one of them has rushed him into a betrothal not much to his liking. When he learns that his ward is of the softer sex he suffers and sings of it and defends with his life the security of the young girl when her foster-father, pickpocket and housebreaker, fallen upon thin days because of the loss of her light-fingered assistance, comes to steal her away.

This girl, red of hair and French of accent, quickly approached maturity and Michael, with an Irishman's good luck, escapes such toils as bind him to the beauteous Rita Travers. Now free, he speaks, as a gentleman may, of love to her whom he truly loves.

The art of acting is now less distantly removed from Mr. O'Hara's presence than of old, and he plays with assurance and ease, if not with much lifelikeness. And Michael, as he does, is as handsome a figure as wig and laces and buckles can make him. His several songs include one rollicking new ditty, "A Broth of a Boy," which of itself is sufficient to make the success of his play. He sings also Theresa del Riego's "Thank God for a Garden," which John McCormack, given to song on a somewhat more elevated plane than that occupied by the acting minstrels of his race, often has sung in the recital halls.

The wail in "Land o' Romance" is acted in the traditional fashion by Miss Pat Clary, known out of the theater as Mrs. O'Hara. The best actor in the company is Tom McGrath, who gives a note of distinction to the rôle of the priest.

O. L. H.

Music Consolations in London in August

London, Aug. 4
Special Correspondence

THE season is over and London is empty. Only about 6,000,000 "car-takers," as O. Henry called them, are left to "carry on." Music no longer exists. The musical critics, shaking from the dust of Langham Place, Bond Street, Wigmore Street, and Covent Garden, have vanished from a vulgar and profane city.

August in London, however, has its consolations. For about the middle of the month there begins at the Queen's Hall that remarkable series of concerts known as the "Promenades." Nightly, with the exception of Sundays, until Oct. 21, Sir Henry Wood conducts a program of orchestral music for an audience that is, in many ways, perhaps the most interesting ever seen in a London concert hall.

It is wholly unfashionable, for London is "empty"; but it knows how to listen and how to enjoy. It is drawn, not by the fame of "stars," but by sheer love of music. The programs of the forthcoming twenty-eight seasons are admirably chosen and range from Monte-Verde to Stravinsky and Béla Bartók.

The following English works will be given: Holbrooke's "Prelude 'Bronwen'; Goossens' four concerts for orchestra; Brotto Ballet by Armstrong Gibbs; Herbert Howells' "Procession"; for orchestra: two folk-song idylls by Butterworth; four dances from "The Rebel Mail" and an "Hercules" overture by Montague Phillips; "A Winter Poem" and tone poem "Grey Galloway" by J. B. McEwen; "November Woods" and symphonic variations in E for piano and orchestra by Arnold Bax; "The Lincoln Imp," by W. H. Reed; ballet from the opera "The Perfect Fool" and "The Planets," by Gustav Holst; Alfred Wall's concert overture "Thonet"; John Ireland's symphonic rhapsody; suite "Joyous Youth," Eric Coates; Balfour Gardiner's overture to a comedy; Tristia for string orchestra by Frederick Laurence; nocturne and scherzo by Malcolm Sargent; Ernest Farrar's suite "English-Pastoral Impressions," concerto for solo oboe and small orchestra by Arthur Bliss; Pot Pourri by Gerald Williams; Ethel Scarborough's orchestral fantasy "Promise"; Frank Bridge's tone poem "Summer." Many of these works will be conducted by the composers.

These, with works by Elgar, Bantock, Parry, German, Mackenzie, Coleridge-Taylor, and others, reveal a fine outcropping of English music.

Wagner, "that old magician," provides most of the program for Monday evenings; while Fridays are devoted to the classics. Altogether the programs comprise what is practically a complete education in orchestral music. The names of many well-known instrumentalists and singers are to be found in the list of artists engaged as soloists. W. H. H. S.

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DE. VALERA LETTERS REVEAL INSIDE FACTS ON FINANCING

Quarrel With James O'Mara Over Policies to Be Pursued in America Told in Own Words

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—Nearly every day it is rumored that Eamon de Valera is about to proceed to the United States to raise funds for the Irish Republican cause. A short account of his past efforts in this direction, as revealed in his own hitherto unpublished correspondence may be interesting. It must be premised that on his return to Ireland from America, he had left affairs in the latter country in a chaotic state, in the hands of a number of conflicting organizations, which continually overlapped and interfered with one another.

Michael Collins was the first to realize that some sort of order must be introduced into the conduct of Irish affairs in America if any money were to be obtained for the cause. As early as Jan. 18, 1921, he secured, in his capacity of Minister of Finance of Dail Eireann, authorization "to proceed to the United States as a special envoy on behalf of the republic; to examine and report on the state of finances in the United States, also the possibility of raising a further loan by the autumn of next year" (1922); "to secure American agencies for the Irish Land Bank, and in particular to examine how the question of England's indebtedness to the United States might be used as a lever in our interests."

Mr. Boland Optimistic

This scheme fell through, mainly because Mr. Collins could not be spared from Ireland. The next move was a note from Mr. de Valera to James O'Mara of the American Commission on Irish Independence, dated March 1, asking for his views "about the possibility of raising a further loan." This was followed by an enthusiastic letter from Harry Boland, whom Mr. de Valera had left behind in America as his representative. "I am confident that if the Dail authorizes another loan, we can put it across here big. As the struggle in Ireland grows, so the spirit of approval in America grows with it, and a second loan here would be most popular."

On April 8 Mr. de Valera wrote to Mr. O'Mara: "You are to be the key-stone of the new arch if you accept the post of representative of the Republic in the United States of America which I hereby offer formally to you."

This post Mr. O'Mara accepted, but his tenure of it was brief. On April 25 he wrote to Mr. de Valera: "A cable from you was read at the convention of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic asking for a guarantee of \$1,000,000 yearly for Irish purposes. There are nearly \$3,000,000 lying idle here to the credit of the American trustees, and at the disposal of your Government. Your appeal now makes impossible any attempt later this year to raise the \$20,000,000 loan which was contemplated."

Resigned as Protest

Five days later he wrote: "Your dispatches indicate your final decision to force through your policy which last December received the almost unanimous condemnation of the Irish Mission here... I tender my resignation as the most emphatic protest that I can make against what must be the utter disruption and destruction of the American ideals."

Mr. de Valera's views on these two letters are contained in his letters to Mr. Boland. "Resignations coupled with an attempt to throw the whole mission into disarray cannot be regarded in any sense as reasonable and certainly not what one should expect from a colleague who wished loyally to serve our country's cause." The President, defends the cable to which Mr. O'Mara took exceptions.

"It was right in my judgment last Dail and was wrong when I thought of altering it by offering O'Mara Washington when there was a notion of your going. I am not as optimistic as you are about the prospects of the new loan. They have been able to underwrite, as I understand, only \$5,000,000 which is not so very encouraging. Had my cable been used as it was intended, merely a suggestion to some of our American friends to stand up and bridge the organization to a point where the road would have been left still clear for the loan, we would have had the members' pledges to fall back on if the raising of the loan should not prove successful...."

Comfort to Enemy

"He (O'Mara) expects the organization to send letters and cables all round to people here. You might quietly inform him that I do not care a threan for any of these tactics, which I consider despicable, and, being a direct comfort to the enemy at this time, something very much more serious."

Mr. de Valera's next move was to dispatch Stephen O'Mara, a nephew of James, to the United States, "as agent in the United States and plenipotentiary representative in that country of the trusts of Dail Eireann and as agent of the Minister of Finance." The President's letter of instruction to this envoy contains several interesting passages:

"The dispositions which I made in the United States just before my departure with a view to our permanent establishments and activities there and the achieving of certain well-defined ends may be so altered as to give the impression that the permanent ends have been forgotten." So one might imagine! Mr. de Valera then goes on to outline the organizations he proposes to establish in the future, which are to consist of (a) an embassy, (b) a consular department, (c) a finance department, (d) the American Commission on Irish Independence, and (e) the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Risks to Be Avoided

Mr. de Valera's idea was that the two latter should assume the functions of the "Friends of Irish Freedom," whose support he had alienated during his stay in America. Of the finance department he says "The ideal

way for raising governmental loans, assuming that they could not be underwritten by any American banking institution, would be to float them directly from the American office of the Minister of Finance's headquarters. It is improbable however that this will be done as it is more than likely that it would provoke difficulties with the American Government, and whilst as a test case it would be useful to have such a question raised, it would never do to incur any risk as regards our funds."

Stephen O'Mara was further instructed to offer his uncle James "the position of financial agent in the United States for the raising of the loan of \$20,000,000. If he refuses you must yourself undertake the duties which you are to propose to him." Uncle James did refuse, and his further fate is contained in a terse cable from the President. It must be explained that "Dad" and "Kahn" were respectively the code names for James O'Mara and de Valera. The cable was as follows: "Dad once expressed a wish to be fired by cable; this is it. Kahn."

"DIEHARD" BELIEFS TERSELY STATED

Support for Anglo-Irish Treaty Comes as Distinct Surprise.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—Lord Salisbury, recently chosen leader of the "Diehards," received the National Honor Fund of £22,000 raised by The Morning Post to finance the campaign of Conservatives revolting from the Coalition. The amount, while not formidable in comparison with that of the Coalition, which is reputed to be £1,000,000 or more, is nevertheless significant as representing a large number of individual subscriptions actuated by a far-reaching patriotic impulse.

The fund was turned over to Lord Salisbury in a letter from The Morning Post, stating in part that the appeal was "for the support of men in Parliament who opposed the surrender of the Coalition Government to violence here and abroad and who protested against political corruption and demanded the restoration of honest government."

In his letter of acceptance, Lord Salisbury stated that the general object for which he would strive would be not the disruption of the Conservative Party but the reuniting of its elements and restoration of its credit. With regard to specific demands, the letter reads:

We stand for a stable foreign policy; for the development of imperial trade; for strict economy, long taxation; and the encouragement of private enterprise; for a policy of reasonable advancement in legislation but upon cautious and well assured lines; for an effective Second Chamber, so that the House of Lords, in a herald of the new era? It is a sinister sign of the times? It is a portent—capital "P."

The village today is pretty much as Dickens knew it; the Leather Bottle is more Dickensian than when Mr. Pickwick went there in search of Mr. Tracy Tupman, who had retired from the world after his disappointment.

We stand against abortive international conferences; against an unnecessary and experimental legislation; against concession to crime; for clean government and against the traffic in honors.

The declarations with regard to the Anglo-Irish Treaty are of particular interest because of the widespread belief that the "Diehards" favored repudiation of the treaty and a resumption of the military reconquest of Ireland.

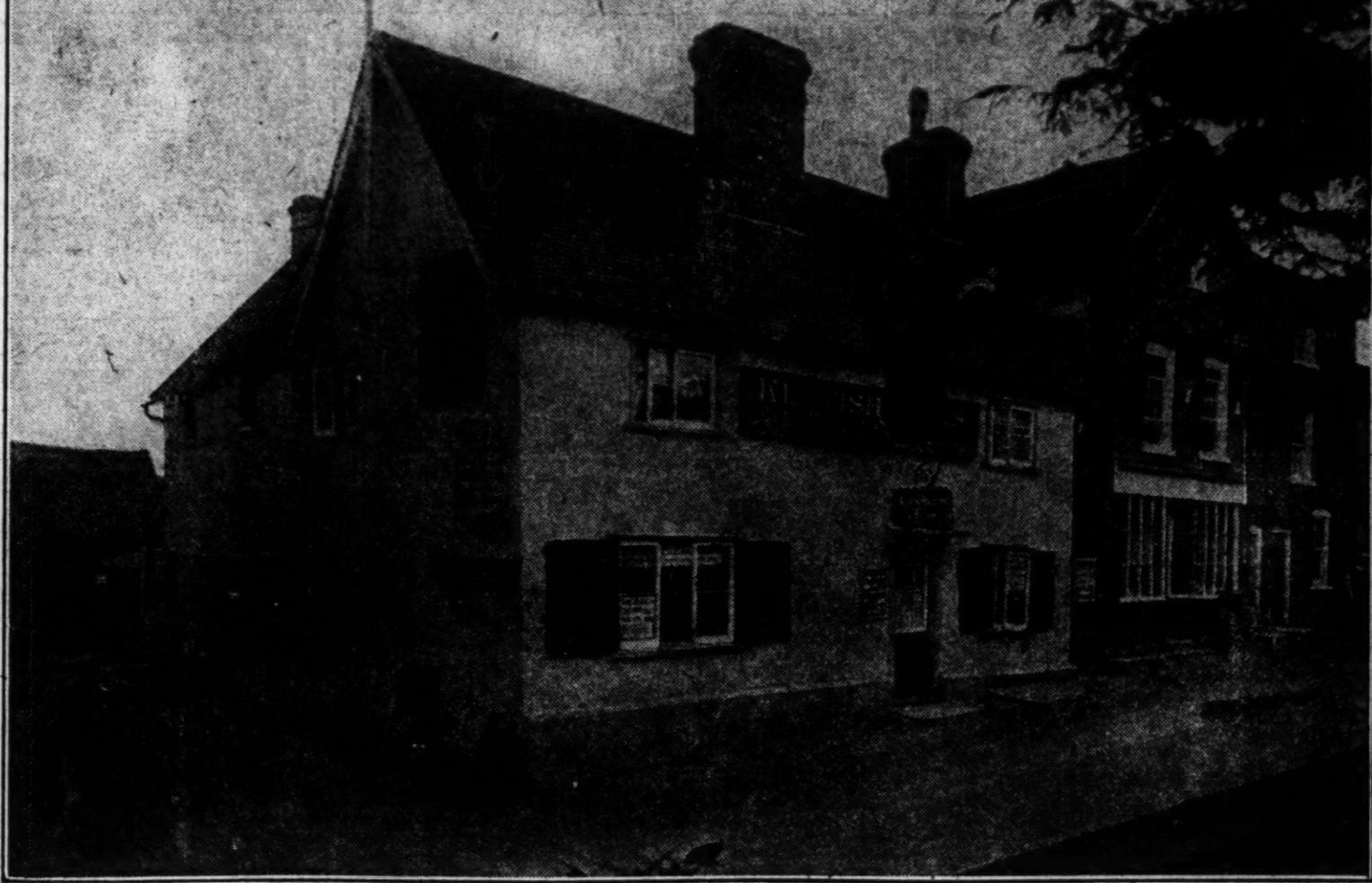
In regard to the House of Lords, the Marquess of Salisbury subsequently elaborated his position in a debate in that Chamber. He said that not infrequently the House of Lords had been a truer exponent of public opinion and more representative of the Nation than the lower House.

In an emergency, he declared, there was no deliberative body in the world which showed to greater advantage than the House of Lords with its knowledge, restraint, judgment, freedom from unnecessary verbiage and its own occasional high eloquence. The House had acquired its high character because of the hereditary nature of the new loan. They have been able to underwrite, as I understand, only \$5,000,000 which is not so very encouraging. Had my cable been used as it was intended, merely a suggestion to some of our American friends to stand up and bridge the organization to a point where the road would have been left still clear for the loan, we would have had the members' pledges to fall back on if the raising of the loan should not prove successful...."

A Disturbing Cover

The exhibition was reassuring. True, the catalogue had a disturbing cover. It represented a slim young woman in a blue tunic with white collar, red waistcoat and white skirt holding the world aloft on slender short-sleeved arms. Attractive no doubt! But challenging—very! It was full of that independent verve which characterizes so many modern young women. It seemed to indicate that the exhibition was indeed a sort of woman's stock-taking of her achievements and potentialities preliminary to another dash on men's preserves.

However, it was nothing of the sort. Despite the clever poster and despite one or two sections which would distract the most cobwebby Van Winkle, the exhibition was nothing but that familiar friend, a trade show, a market place of heterogeneous stalls united by the single thread of high prices. It was supposed to show the "diversity of interests that appeal to the new order of women with her greater breadth of vision." One wonders what this referred to.



Pickwick Went Here Once, Dickens Very Often

Photograph © Frits, Bulgaria

The Famous "Pickwick" Inn, Leather Bottle, to Be Sold

London, July 25

Special Correspondence

HERE is a "certain liveliness" in the Dickens market at the present time. The house where Dickens spent part of his boyhood has been turned into a children's library; the house where he spent the first part of his married life is to become a museum. Now comes the news that the famous Leather Bottle at Cobham is to be sold.

Pickwick, Winkle and Snodgrass found Tupman at Cobham, seated in a long, low-roofed room, furnished with a large number of high-backed, leather-cushioned chairs, of fantastic shapes, and embellished with a great variety of old portraits and roughly colored antique prints. Mr. Pickwick took him over to the neighboring churchyard (the church, by the way, contains one of the finest collections of monumental brasses in the country), and talked him into reason.

The original sign now hangs inside the Leather Bottle, and its place over the door is taken by a picture of Mr. Pickwick addressing the club. The old-fashioned shutters, the red-tiled roof, and the small windows are there. So too is the low-roofed room, with its high-backed, leather-cushioned chairs, where Tracy Tupman was discovered. The antique prints and portraits have been supplemented by a vast collection of Dickens portraits, scenes from the novels, and other relics associated with the great novelist, until the place has become a veritable museum. Here summer by summer come thousands of visitors to whom Mr. Pickwick is as real as Dickens himself. There can be only one future for the Leather Bottle; it must be knocked down to a purchaser who will be as sympathetic as the present owner has been during the last 35 years he has held it.

The village today is pretty much as Dickens knew it; the Leather Bottle is more Dickensian than when Mr. Pickwick went there in search of Mr. Tracy Tupman, who had retired from the world after his disappointment.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHAMPIONS IN WINNING FORM

Only One Upset in Opening Day's Play of United States Tennis Doubles

Judging from the form shown by some of the favorite teams in the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament on the opening day at the Longwood Cricket Club courts, Chestnut Hill, yesterday, the battle for the title now held by W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., promises to be all that was expected when the draw was first announced.

Tilden and Richards were called upon to meet Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, and F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, the national indoor champion, in their first match and the decisive manner in which they won, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, shows that the champions are already in top form and remain prime favorites to win the title for the third time.

One upset occurred on the first day when P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies of Leland Stanford Junior University, the national intercollegiate doubles champions, were eliminated in the second round by John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6. Hennessey and Wesbrook are both good players, the latter being intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association singles champion in 1919 and 1920, and, with N. B. Bartz Jr., doubles champion in 1919. Davies and Neer did not play up to their best form, while the winning pair not only showed good teamwork, but also stroked.

An interesting doubles pair which, if it continues together, is bound to be heard from before long is the team of W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones. Both these players are rated highly among the younger players. Ingraham was a freshman at Harvard the past year, while Jones was a freshman at Yale. They both made the trip to England as members of the combined Harvard-Yale tennis team and now they are playing doubles together. Yesterday they defeated C. A. Marion and L. D. Turenne, the Pacific coast northwest champions, in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, the Pacific coast doubles champions who recently sprang a surprise by defeating R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn in the Newport Casino final, had an easy time coming through the first round when they defeated J. J. Armstrong and J. McGee, northwestern champions with the loss of only four games in three sets. Armstrong, as a student at the University of Minnesota, was intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association singles champion in 1911 and 1912, and also held the double title with S. Stellwagen in 1913. In 1913, as a student at Harvard, he won the national collegiate doubles paired with W. M. Washburn. Williams and Washburn came through the second round easily by defeating C. Lockhorn and Willard Crocker in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

The Spanish Davis Cup doubles team of Manuel Alonso and Count de Gomar were not forced to play their first-round match, as F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, failed to put in an appearance.

Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team and N. W. Niles of Boston won their second-round match; while the Australian-Spanish team of R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and J. M. Alonso, Spain, was eliminated by the veteran team of S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, in a hard five-set match, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-1. The summary:

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
H. G. M. Kelcher and Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated H. V. Greenough and G. T. Putnam, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated W. Newell and P. Bagby (Missouri Valley champions), 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. J. Armstrong and J. McGee (northwestern champions), 6-2, 6-0.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated C. Lockhorn, New York, and Willard Crocker, Montreal, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

Manuel Alonso and Count Manuel de Gomar, Spain, defeated F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, and R. H. Burdick (western champions), by default.

Second Round
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, and F. T. Hunter, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

D. F. Davis, St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, Washington, defeated H. R. Gould and E. B. Benedict, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones (national junior champions), defeated A. Marion and L. D. Turenne (Pacific coast northwest champions), 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

H. Prescott and A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6-8, 6-3, 2-6, 12-10, 6-4.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and J. M. Alonso, Spain, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

L. N. White and L. Thalheimer (southwest champions), defeated F. J. Sullaway and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.

R. B. Bidwell and E. W. Porter, Boston, defeated F. H. Godfrey and S. Seabury, by default.

Jean Borotra, France, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated B. Hoover and H. Corlett, Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

I. R. Kent and C. Collester, Boston, defeated Gow and Pattison by default.

H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, defeated A. C. Butler and W. H. Abbott, Boston, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, defeated J. M. Davies and P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University (intercollegiate champions), 6-3, 6-3, 8-6.

Good progress is being made in the boys' and junior tournaments which are being played on the intown courts of the club. A. W. Jones, the Yale freshman, looks up prominently in the junior singles, with W. W. Ingraham, the Harvard freshman and A. L.

Wiener of Philadelphia, his most serious rivals. The summaries:

JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

W. B. Evans defeated C. M. Wood Jr., Columbia, 5-7, 5-7, 8-6.

Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, defeated G. Heberer, Baltimore, by default.

L. A. Steele, Rochester, defeated Chester Moore, Wilmington, by default.

John Farquhar, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Armand Marion, Seattle, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

N. White, Texas, defeated Thomas Egeman, St. Louis, by default.

C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, defeated L. W. Reed, Pittsburgh, 6-8, 7-5, 8-4.

A. C. Ingraham, Providence, defeated T. McGinn, University of Pennsylvania, 1-6, 6-3, 8-6.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Guy Dixon, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

E. H. Kuhn, West Side, defeated Hanson Hodge, Philadelphia, 6-2, 8-6.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated William Kraft, Bridgton, 8-0, 6-2.

John van Ryn, Montclair, defeated Earl Bartlett, Philadelphia, 4-8, 6-1, 6-2.

J. F. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated W. J. Leinen, Norfolk, Va., 6-1, 6-1.

F. Donovan defeated Sam Ewing, Philadelphia, 3-0, 6-3, 6-0.

Clyde Rosenberger, Chicago, defeated H. B. Appel, 6-3, 6-3.

Second Round

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated W. B. Evans, 6-1, 6-0.

Julius Sagalowsky, Indianapolis, defeated L. A. Steele, Rochester, 6-3, 6-4.

L. A. White, Texas, defeated John Farquhar, Spring Lake, 6-4, 6-2.

A. C. Ingraham, Providence, defeated C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, 6-2, 3-6, 9-7.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated E. H. Kuhn, New York, 6-0, 6-1.

G. M. Lott Jr., defeated J. Van Ryn, Bridgton, 6-3, 7-5.

J. F. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated F. Donovan, 6-2, 6-3.

A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated Harris Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6-4, 7-5.

Third Round

J. F. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated Bryan Donaldson, Detroit, 6-0, 6-3.

A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated D. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 10-8, 6-3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones defeated Hanson Hodge and S. Ewing, 6-1, 6-1.

W. B. Evans and H. B. Apple defeated G. M. Lott Jr., and Clyde Rosenberger, 6-4, 6-4.

BOYS' NATIONAL SINGLES

First Round

Milford Myer, Philadelphia, defeated R. B. Elliott, Montclair, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

J. S. Milian, New York, defeated Thomas Dixon, Philadelphia, by default.

M. T. Hill, Longwood, defeated Alfonso Smith, Baltimore, 6-0, 10-8.

Frank Starahan, Berkeley, Chicago, defeated W. H. Stoen, Springfield, 6-2, 6-2.

R. Robertson, Asheville, defeated J. D. Davie, University of Pennsylvania, by default.

Second Round

H. White, Hartford, defeated M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3.

Bryan Donaldson, Detroit, defeated A. C. Ingraham, Providence, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

Donald Starahan, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated Harris Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6-4, 7-5.

D. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, defeated Krebsy Bramhall, Rumson, by default.

Milford Meyer, Philadelphia, defeated Orcutt, 6-4, 6-4.

E. H. Hill, Longwood, defeated J. S. Miller, New York, 6-4, 6-3.

Stuart Gaynes, Berkeley, defeated R. Robertson, Asheville, 6-1, 6-0.

BOYS' DOUBLES—First Round

R. B. Elliott and Alfonso Smith defeated Maguire and McGuinn, by default.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and Clyde Rosenberger defeated W. B. Evans and H. B. Apple, 6-4, 6-4.

Speed Boat Race to Be Deep Sea Test

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 22—Among the conditions it is proposed to impose on entries in the international motorboat races next February between Miami, Fla., and Havana is that the owners of the craft must be aboard during the contests. Another is that the contestants engage in a 20 or 25 mile race off Havana so that the people of Cuba may have an opportunity to view the entry of the Havana Yacht Club, Miss Havana, in action.

According to Rafael Posso, the Havana yachtsman who is representing Cuba in the negotiations for the race, prizes amounting to \$10,000 have been assured through the support given by the event by the National Commission on Encouraging Tourist Travel. This sum will be divided in three prizes of \$5000, \$3000 and \$2000, while a \$500 trophy, with \$300 and \$200 cups to those taking second and third place.

The Miami-Havana race will occupy a unique place in speed boating, according to Posso, who points out that while the boats will race in sheltered waters from Miami to the southern tip of Florida, in crossing the channel they must be prepared to meet open sea conditions which will test the metal of the craft to the utmost.

POLO FINAL GOES TO MYOPIA SEA GULLS

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21—The Myopia Sea Gulls today defeated the Buffalo Country Club four, 8 to 5, in the final match of the Thousand Island polo tournament for the Lucy Hill trophy. Three of Buffalo's goals were conceded in handicap.

In another game the Thousand Island defeated the Montreal first four, 7 to 6. Thousand Island benefited by a one-goal handicap. The summary of the Myopia-Buffalo match:

MYOPIA SEA GULLS BUFFALO C. C.

No. 1—T. P. Mandell J. Cassa Equila

No. 2—G. A. Shaw 2d S. H. Knox

No. 3—H. H. Whitney C. H. Bickford

Back—P. Rogers W. Scollerkopf

Score—Myopia Sea Gulls 4—Buffalo Country Club 8. Goals—Shaw 4, Mandell 2, Whitney 2, Rogers 2, Scollerkopf 2.

Back—L. L. Lacey

Total goals 25

THE FLAMINGOES

Position and player Handicap

1—F. S. Von Stade..... 5

2—E. C. Bacon..... 5

3—T. Hitchcock Jr..... 10

Back—Devereux Milburn..... 10

Total goals 33

THE ARGENTINE POLO FEDERATION

Position and player Handicap

1—John Miles..... 6

2—C. Cooley..... 6

3—D. M. Miles..... 6

Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr..... 6

Total goals 30

BRAVES LOSE FINAL ON ROAD

PIITTSBURGH, Aug. 21—Pittsburgh defeated Boston in its closing engagement between the two here this year, 5 to 1. Hamilton was invincible up to the ninth when a squeeze bunt by Holke's only run over. Oescher was wild and ineffective. In the fifth, with one out, he passed three men in a row, but Russell fouled to Gowdy and Tierney, worked out on a long drive to Nixon. Traynor's home run in the eighth was a low liner that broke through Powell. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Pittsburgh 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 11

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7

Batteries—Hamilton and Schmidt; Oescher, McNamara and Gowdy. Umpires—Senitis and Klein. Time—1h. 35m.

RESULTS MONDAY

Won Lost P.C.

Baltimore 90 37 .709

Rochester 77 51 .602

ATHLETICS

ENTRIES NAMED
FOR GOLF PLAY

Fine Field Will Start in United States Amateur Tourney at Brookline

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The large number of entries received for the United States amateur golf championship tourney, which will be held at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., has made it necessary to set the qualifying round to be played on Saturday, Sept. 2, instead of the following Monday, as previously planned. The entries this year number 154, and while not a record-breaking field, is perhaps the most representative in the history of the sport.

The entry list closed last Saturday and the last name to be received was that of Frank Godchaux of New Orleans, runner-up to R. T. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., in the Southern amateur. The field includes players from almost every section in the country, in addition to the leading Canadian amateurs, as well as the members of the British team, who are here for the Walker Cup competition to be played at the National Links of America on Aug. 28. Between 20 and 30 players were denied entrance on the new handicapping basis.

The first qualifying round will be played at 18 holes and the lowest 64 scores and ties will play the second elimination test on Sept. 4, which will be at 36 holes, the 32 best scores and ties to begin the championship proper at match play on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The full list of entries follows:

W. C. Hunt, O. S. Carlton Jr., George V. Rotan, Texas; R. T. Jones Jr., A. C. Ulmer, T. K. Walker, H. H. Blodgett, W. L. Richardson, M. W. Whiting, Reuben Bush Jr., R. A. Gardner, J. N. Stearns Jr., C. B. Buxton, C. P. Chase, I. L. Couch, R. H. Hovey, F. H. Hoyt, R. F. Knepper, J. A. Kennedy, T. M. Clafin, D. C. Corkran, Sherrill Sherman, W. J. Quinlan, G. F. Aubach, Richard Hickey, B. W. Corkran, Donald Parson, M. B. Eaton, W. V. McPharlin, E. L. Brown, W. V. McPharlin, A. B. Bunting, C. J. Dunphy, J. W. Herren, Clark Hodder, I. S. Skehen, R. D. Rooks, H. E. Kenunthy, H. W. Kerr, P. U. S. Carter, B. P. Merriman, Charles Evans Jr., W. F. McPharlin, E. L. Lower, M. M. Jack, J. T. L. Hibbard, R. S. Kumpman, R. A. Haight, R. C. Long, J. B. Crookston, E. H. Augustus, J. W. McPharlin, Peacock, H. C. McPharlin, J. C. McPharlin, E. S. Limburg, H. H. Wilder, H. C. Paul, G. H. Nall, G. W. White, D. R. Meigs, Marshall Whitlatch, M. R. Marston, J. P. Guilford, Francis Ouimet, Frank Godchaux, J. B. Chase, J. J. Beadle, E. H. Driggs Jr., S. M. Newton, W. A. Whitcomb, C. F. Soepl, P. F. Schofield, H. B. Heyburn, Alexander Bush, N. H. Maxwell, C. E. Van Zeeck, Jr., J. A. Gammon, W. H. Cody, R. R. Gorton, A. M. Hoxie, J. G. Anderson, F. C. Newton, W. Whittemore, A. S. Browne, M. A. Greer, J. W. Robb, J. W. Sweetzer, J. S. Burns, C. F. Fowles, Jr., H. C. Fowles Jr., G. A. Ormiston, R. A. Line, L. M. Wells, D. B. Waters, H. D. Saly, L. Jones, P. L. Carson, H. H. Sullivan, J. T. Dexter, C. E. Edwards, G. H. Godfrey, F. R. Holland, H. H. Will, J. W. Maxwell Jr., Chris Burke, J. S. Worthington, B. K. Stephenson, A. L. Johnson, C. L. Pierson, W. M. Rukle, F. W. Dyer, J. E. Hale, T. W. Palmer, A. C. Gregson, Herbert Jaques, W. H. Howland, Jr., H. G. Skinner, J. C. Ward, J. B. Rose, W. C. Chick, J. D. Standish Jr., R. E. Hunter, J. D. Thompson, S. J. Graham, Dean Paul, L. M. Lloyd, W. I. Hunter, Roy Thompson, R. M. Lewis, R. E. Lord, G. P. McKee, Darrell, R. H. Wethered, Robert Harris, C. H. Tolley, W. B. Terrance, C. V. L. Hooman, C. C. Ayler, John Caven, W. W. MacKenzie.

EXPECT 30 GOLFERS TO LEAVE SATURDAY

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Some 30 golfers are expected to leave here Saturday night to participate in the first annual national public parks golf championship, sponsored by the United States Golf Association, at Toledo, Ohio, beginning the week of Aug. 23, it is announced here. A. T. Packard, manager of the trust recently formed to aid in financing the players, in accordance with rules laid down by the national golf body, stated today that \$550 had been raised.

This money is to be used to defray the part of the expenses of some of the players. Most of those entered are to pay their own expenses, Mr. Packard pointed out. The trust was fostered by the Cook County Municipal Golf Association, and J. G. Davis, secretary of the Chicago District Golf Association, was made treasurer.

Those listed by Mr. Packard to go to the Ottawa Park event at Toledo are as follows:

C. L. Cisbee, George Deering, A. J. Lefferman, Albert Green, Patrick McCann and Robert White of Marquette Park; W. M. Meyer, J. L. Davis and M. D. White of Garfield Park; O. K. Cochran, Walter Crowdis, David O'Connor and W. D. Fox of Lincoln Park; E. B. Lloyd, Russell Martin, Bradford Smith, Herbert Hoge, John Wright, W. E. Fitzgerald and C. W. Neskie of Jackson Park; J. E. Fee, Peter Jans, Matthew Jans and George Packard of Evanston Community Club; Andrew Humphreys, J. P. Humphreys and Thomas Dwyer of Columbia; George Fahy and H. D. Gruber of Winnetka Playfield, and Frank Froehlich and A. C. Vogtiritter of Edgerton.

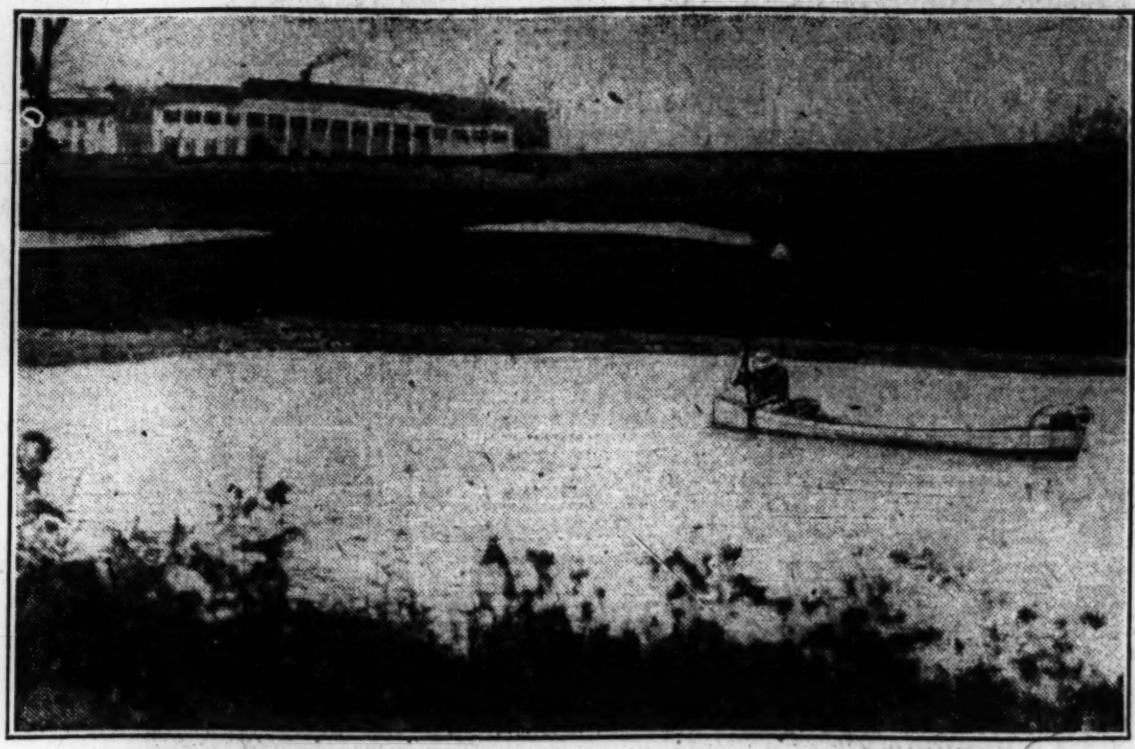
HAGEN AND MITCHELL MEET IN MATCH PLAY

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—W. C. Hagen, American homebred, and Abe Mitchell, one of England's leading professionals, met today in a 36-hole golf match over the west course at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club.

Mitchell has not been defeated at match play in three years of competition in Great Britain, and Hagen is considered one of the greatest match play golfers in America. He won the professional match play championship of the United States last year, but did not defend this season.

The Westchester-Biltmore course is 6,500 yards in length and the par is 76 providing a test of long and accurate hitting.

Scene of the Coming Western Open Golf Championship



Oakmont Hills Country Club and Lake in Front of the Sixteenth Green

OAKLAND COURSE DIFFICULT TEST

Western Open Golf Tournament Starts Tomorrow With Strong Entry List

DETROIT, Aug. 22—Nine o'clock tomorrow morning will see the start of the twenty-second renewal of the Western Golf Association classic, the western open tournament, for which nearly 200 of the nation's best golfers were here today. Few of the more prominent professionals will be ab-

sent.

The tournament is to be held over the course of the Oakland Hills Country Club and the contestants will find it one of the longest courses on which a championship of this importance has been decided. It measures 6843 yards—3396 out and 3447 in. Par is 74—36 out and 38 in.

The course is in a hilly section of Oakland County and from several of the highest points on the course practically every green can be seen. Most of the greens are elevated, either on top of a hill or on the side of one.

For weeks it was figured that the player able to average par for the four rounds would win the championship. Since, however, a dry spell of weeks has left the course hard and fast. This nullifies the expected effect of the course's length, and favored with tremendous distance which will result on all tee shots with the course in its present condition, players are likely to start a run of low scoring with an occasional round under 70.

Ernest Cook, professional at Plum Hollow, a Detroit district club, a few days ago had a round in 69. W. C. Hagen and M. J. Brady have been under 70 several times.

There are six par 5 holes, eight par 4 holes and four on which par is 3. It will take a long, well-hit ball to reach three of the so-called short holes. The third is 198 yards, the ninth 250, and the seventeenth 191, while the other, the thirteenth, is only 142. On all these the green must be carried from the tee, so well are they guarded.

The longest hole is the twelfth, 560 yards. A lake at the right of the fairway, and traps all the way up to the green require two accurate shots to leave a player in position for a short approach to a small green.

One of the most interesting holes is the 369-yard sixteenth, which is a drive down to the edge of the lake and then a pitch over the water to a well-trapped green. Figures on the course follow:

Out: Yards: 436, 490, 195, 413, 417, 353, 354, 450, 250—3296 Par—4 5 3 4 4 4 5 3—36.

In: Yards: 450, 403, 560, 142, 461, 402, 389, 191, 469—3447 Par—5 4 5 3 5 4 4 3—35.

Total—Yards: 6843; par, 74.

All contestants are to play 18 holes tomorrow and Thursday, the 64 low scorers to decide the issue at 36 holes on Friday.

Only 11 amateurs had entered up to today, but last minute additions were expected to this list as well as to the array of professionals. Charles Evans Jr., as usual, led the amateurs in popular favor.

Others were J. D. Standish Jr., T. W. Hunter, L. L. Bredin and H. B. Lee of Detroit; Matt Jane, Evanston, J. A. Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla.; I. H. Lang, Peoria, and Claire Maxwell, Chicago.

Among the prominent professionals are Emmet French, Youngstown; Robert Cruikshank, Westfield, N. J.; John Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City; T. L. McNamara, and Thomas Kerrigan, New York; R. G. McDonald, Jock Hutchison, and George Turnbull, Chicago; George Sargent, Columbus, and M. J. Brady, Ole Ross, Harry Hampton, David Robertson, Charles Gilgen, and A. Watrous, Detroit.

The title is held by W. C. Hagen, who, however, is unable to compete owing to exhibition engagements. Exhibition contracts also prevented Eugene Sarazen, national open and professional champion, from competing.

"BIG TEN" OFFICES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of the Intercollegiate Conference, is to open offices for his administration in "Big Ten" athletics in this city by Sept. 10, it is announced. Commissioner Griffith has rented quarters in the Lakeview Building, 116 South Michigan Avenue.

FAVORITES WIN IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Bundy Victors in Doubles

Favorites came through today's matches in the women's invitation tennis singles tournament held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, national champion, and Mrs. C. B. Bundy of Los Angeles, won their first-round matches without much difficulty, while Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Calif., runner-up to Mrs. Mallory in the national championship, won her way to the second round through the default of her opponent.

Mrs. Mallory met Miss Agnes Sherwood of Rye in the first round and she dropped only one game in the two sets and that was in the second set. It was nothing more than a warming-up practice for the champion. Mrs. Bundy met Mrs. W. H. Henry, also of Los Angeles, and the former champion won their first-round matches without much difficulty, while Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Calif., runner-up to Mrs. Mallory in the national championship, won her way to the second round through the default of her opponent.

The tournament is to be held over the course of the Oakland Hills Country Club and the contestants will find it one of the longest courses on which a championship of this importance has been decided. It measures 6843 yards—3396 out and 3447 in. Par is 74—36 out and 38 in.

The hardest-fought match of the morning was between Mrs. J. B. Corbier, Cambridge, and Miss Jacqueline Green, Philadelphia, which the former won, 2 sets to 1, one of the sets going to deuce. Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston won in straight set, 6—2, 6—3.

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Mrs. W. H. Trumbull, Weston, defeated Miss Cornelia Burgess, Framingham, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Rosa Sardina, Cuyahoga Falls, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Rosamond Newton, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheldon, Brookline, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. W. H. Trumbull, Weston, defeated Mrs. H. C. Abbott, Weston, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss F. L. Gardner, Cambridge, defeated Miss F. R. Sears, Beverly Farms, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Mrs. Gilman by default.

Mrs. J. G. Quimby, New York, defeated Mrs. G. H. Tilghman, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Isabella Mumford, Brookline, defeated Miss Ruth Williams, Dedham, 6—4, 6—2.

First Round

Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, by default.

Miss Anna Ferrante, Nahant, defeated Miss Dorothy Slyck, Providence, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Pelham, by default.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, defeated Miss Ruth Yerxa, Marblehead, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles Billings, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. W. H. Henry, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. J. B. Corbier, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Jacqueline Green, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Mildred Willard, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Alice Bremer, Brookline, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. B. Blanchard, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Howard Cordes, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. Theodore Sohst, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. Isabella Mumford, Brookline, 7—5, 7—5.

Other contests are to be played on Friday.

Only 11 amateurs had entered up to today, but last minute additions were expected to this list as well as to the array of professionals. Charles Evans Jr., as usual, led the amateurs in popular favor.

Others were J. D. Standish Jr., T. W. Hunter, L. L. Bredin and H. B. Lee of Detroit; Matt Jane, Evanston, J. A. Kennedy, Tulsa, Okla.; I. H. Lang, Peoria, and Claire Maxwell, Chicago.

Among the prominent professionals are Emmet French, Youngstown; Robert Cruikshank, Westfield, N. J.; John Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City; T. L. McNamara, and Thomas Kerrigan, New York; R. G. McDonald, Jock Hutchison, and George Turnbull, Chicago; George Sargent, Columbus, and M. J. Brady, Ole Ross, Harry Hampton, David Robertson, Charles Gilgen, and A. Watrous, Detroit.

The title is held by W. C. Hagen, who, however, is unable to compete owing to exhibition engagements. Exhibition contracts also prevented Eugene Sarazen, national open and professional champion, from competing.

"BIG TEN" OFFICES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of the Intercollegiate Conference, is to open offices for his administration in "Big Ten" athletics in this city by Sept. 10, it is announced. Commissioner Griffith has rented quarters in the Lakeview Building, 116 South Michigan Avenue.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
IRREGULAR BUT
MOVES HIGHER

Profit-Taking Goes on but List
Finally Responds to Re-
newed Buying

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange today had an irregular trend. Most of the popular shares which rose to new high levels yesterday opened at concessions. Domestic oils and low-priced rails went to higher ground with chemicals, equipments, and some of the coppers. Lake Erie & Western was up 1 1/4 and St. Paul broke through to another new high. Gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were made by Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, while advances of a point each in American Can and Retail Stores were attributed in some quarters to pool operations.

Small losses were noted in United States Steel, Marine Preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, Chandler, Reading, Great Northern, Preferred, Lehigh Valley, Southern Railway, and Mexican Petroleum.

Marked irregularity of railroad bonds was the outstanding development in the early bond dealings. Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1/2's were up 2 points and Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound as were up 1 1/2, with gains of a point being scored by seaboard Air Line 6s and adjustment 5s. Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 6s reacted a point, however, and New Haven 6s slipped back 1 1/4, while fractional declines took place in Chicago & Alton 3s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4 1/2s, Missouri Pacific general 6s, Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, and St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, Series A, and Income 6s.

A little activity was noted in the industrial group, the point rise in American Cotton Oil 5s and the nominal declines in Empire Fuel 7 1/2s, American Water Works 5s and Marine 6s being the only important changes.

An apparently overbought condition of stocks having been created by five consecutive days of increased prices called an energetic attack on the whole list by bears, which was given stimulus by the readiness of recent buyers to take profits, the resultant reaction depressing many of the active shares from 1 to 3 points. Shipments, motors, steels and standard rails were most affected. Special stocks, especially chemicals, public utilities and equipments, offered stubborn resistance to the selling pressure, the sustained demand for these shares eventually turning the course of the market upward again before noon.

American Car & Foundry made a sensational advance of 7 1/2 points to a new high with gains of 2 points being registered by Western Union, Allied Chemical and Pacific Gas and Electric, all at or near the year's best prices.

Call money opened at 3 1/4 per cent.

An increased investment demand and vigorous pool buying caused striking advances in a number of shares during the afternoon. Many new high prices for the year were again established. American Car gained 8 points, Otis Elevator 5, Westinghouse Air Brake 3%, and United Fruit 3. The coppers, United Retail Stores and the gas issues continued to be actively bought.

There was no sign of weakness in the market during the closing hour. All classes of securities participated in the activity, there being especial demand for certain rails. Toledo, St. Louis & Western soared 3 1/2 points, and the preferred gained between 4 and 5. The closing was strong.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Bagdad Silver	13	13	13	
Black Hawk	.05	.05	.05	
Boston Ely	.91	.90	.91	
Boston & Montana	15	14	15	
Bos Clk Ch	58	58	58	
Canaid Copper	.06	.05	.05	
Crystal Copper	1%	1%	1%	
Cu. Extr. & Co.	13	14	14	
Col. Mining	1%	1%	1%	
Engineers Pet.	26	26	26	
Eruption	3%	3%	3%	
Eureka	34	32	33	
First National Copper	65	65	65	
Lone Star	.10	.10	.10	
New Rilla Min.	1.00	.99	.99	
Eric 1st pf.	284	283	284	
Hockmin	25	25	25	
Radiother	5%	5%	5%	
So States Cons.	24	24	24	
Shea	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Texan Oil	.05	.05	.05	
Timken	30%	30%	30%	
Verde Mines	33	32	32	
United Verde	28	28	28	
Y Oil	13	13	13	
Sales	35,860 shares.			

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last	Prev.
Oct.	22.69	22.96	22.52	22.51	22.96		
Dec.	22.75	22.95	22.52	22.56	22.96		
Jan.	22.52	22.74	22.31	22.34	22.74		
Mar.	22.53	22.76	22.33	22.40	22.80		
May	22.50	22.69	22.25	22.25	22.65		
Spots	22.60	down 40 points.					

Liverpool Cotton

* Prev.

	Open	High	Low	Close	close
October	12.97	12.77	12.72	12.82	
December	12.75	12.57	12.65	12.60	
January	12.88	12.70	12.52	12.59	12.52
March	12.63	12.63	12.42	12.53	12.45
May	12.37	12.43	12.37	12.42	12.33
July	12.26	12.33	12.26	12.32	12.20
Spots	13.44, down 6 points.	Ton quiet	and steady.	Sales, 5000 bales.	

New Orleans Cotton

Prev.

	Open	High	Low	Close	close
Oct.	22.50	22.58	22.16	22.16	22.59
Dec.	22.40	22.51	22.05	22.05	22.53
Jan.	22.20	22.38	21.90	21.90	22.32

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat:

	Open	High	Low	Close	close
Sept.	1.01%	1.02%	1.00	1.02%	
Oct.	1.02%	1.04%	1.01%	1.03%	
May	1.08%	1.09%	1.06%	1.07%	

Corn:

	Open	High	Low	Close	close
Sept.	.60%	.60%	.59%	.60%	
Oct.	.62%	.64%	.61%	.63%	
May	.57%	.58%	.57%	.58%	

Oats:

	Open	High	Low	Close	close
Sept.	.81%	.82%	.80%	.81%	
Oct.	.82%	.84%	.82%	.84%	
May	.87%	.87%	.87%	.87%	

K S P T 10% pf. 100

Spots 22.80, down 40 points.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Last

Aug. 22 Au. 21

Adv Rumley pf. 60

Air Reduction 37 1/2

Ajax Rubber 13 1/2

Alaska Un. 13 1/2

Allied Chem. 109 1/2

Allied Chem. pf. 109 1

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FORD EXAMINING IRON-COAL AREA IN TENNESSEE

Region on Eve of Big Developments—Great Southern Steel Plans

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22 (Special)—This region is on the eve of tremendous developments in the iron and steel industries.

Henry Ford is in negotiations looking for the purchase of extensive iron ore beds 25 miles south of Chattanooga, and large coal areas to the north. He has been offered land containing 100,000,000 tons of good brown iron ore, at a price of one cent a ton, in the ground.

He is known to have shown interest in the tracts, in view of his probable need, if his Muscle Shoals offer is accepted, for coal and iron supplies close at hand.

Chattanooga, half-way between coal to the north and iron ore to the south, is looked upon as a logical site for blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel plants.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is also negotiating for large ore and coal areas in the Chattanooga region.

The recent amalgamation of several independents in the North American Company, and decision to produce on a large scale at Birmingham, seems to have opened the eyes of other independents to the available iron and coal deposits of the north Alabama-north Georgia-east Tennessee region. Their investigations of this section seems certain to bring many new mills and plants this way.

Four Syndicates the Buyers

Additional details regarding the ore land purchases of the Great Southern Steel corporation have come to light. Dr. D. I. Mitchell, formerly president of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., but for years a geologist and mining expert, made the sales. He has been collecting options for some time.

Four syndicates of central and western capitalists were the purchasers; one of these was a syndicate of Polish-Americans of the Pittsburgh region, under the name of the Melerowsky syndicate; there are two others of Chicago and Pittsburgh men; the largest of the four, however, was the Great Southern Steel Corporation, which is said on good authority to be controlled by Chicago electric-steel interests. This company is incorporated in Delaware at \$105,000,000, and as Delaware laws require a deposit with the state as incorporation fee of a tenth of one per cent of authorized capital, local bankers believe Great Southern is strongly financed.

The land was purchased at an average price of \$10 to \$15 an acre. The Melerowsky syndicate has 30,000 acres on the banks of the Little River, which runs from the lower end of Lookout Mountain to Gadsden, Ala. The Great Southern owns in fee simple more than 100,000 acres of ore land. The two other syndicates between them bring the total of recent transactions to over 300,000 acres, the purchase of which meant the turnover of more than \$5,000,000.

Great Southern Expands

The likelihood is that three minor syndicates will combine with the Great Southern, and allow that company to operate and exploit the properties. The Great Southern has already determined upon units at Guntersville, Ala., according to well informed engineers, and plans to erect blast furnaces and mills there. Other units to be established later will be at Gadsden, and Chattanooga. Guntersville plants, being on the Tennessee River, will enjoy cheap transport possibilities.

Other interests, operating from Cleveland, O., have been planning a rolling mill at Chattanooga and are now said to have the financing about completed. This is to be a \$1,100,000 project.

The Casey-Hedges Company, boiler-makers, and plumbing supply founders, are said to be contemplating a large addition to care for expansion of the plumbing supply part of their business, which has been quite successful recently.

One new project which has been brought to fruition is a coal mine on Signal Mountain, within ten miles of Chattanooga. This mine will be on an extension of Signal Mountain electric car line, which will bring its coal product into the edge of Chattanooga. C. E. Buek and E. M. Jones are prime movers in this project. Mr. Jones, a mining engineer, declared that he could sell coal at the mine mouth at \$1.75 a ton, with a 70-cent rate to the city, thus delivering it in cars at \$2.45. The mining is to be drift, rather than shaft.

Electric Line Extension

James' eventual plans are to extend the electric line down the backbone of Signal Mount to Crossville, where it will tap the Tennessee Central. On its route it will open up many thousands of acres of coal which can be recovered by surface mining. This coal is of the superior Montalke seam. Final application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to extend the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia from Gadsden, its present southern terminus, to Odenville, Ala., where it would join with the Seaboard Air Line. Application is also pending for the issuance of \$2,500,000 bonds to finance this work. It is learned on good authority that Mr. James, who owns the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia, will have no difficulty floating the bonds.

This new line will open up even more extensive iron ore and coal properties, near Pigeon Mountain and Margaret, Ala. In addition to this, it will enable both Seaboard and Frisco to get into Chattanooga from Birmingham, establish a new seacoast connection from this city, and fatten the Seaboard, at present a rather lean line.

Land values in the Gadsden-Guntersville region have not soared to anything the extent of those of Florence, and all about Muscle Shoals, zinc

but nevertheless have exhibited a healthy increase. The people of the region are confident that a rival to Bessemer will be the outcome of recent exploitations.

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING STOCK BEING OFFERED

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—A syndicate of bankers composed of Hornblower & Weeks, Dominick & Dominick, Charles D. Barney Co., and others, is offering at \$30 a share 400,000 shares of no-par value stock of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. This offering of stock is the first public participation in the company's business and the result of a sale of one-third of the holdings of H. H. Timken, president of the company, and his family. The company, according to President Timken, has ample working capital and the proceeds from this sale do not go to the company. The Timken family retains a two-thirds interest in the organization.

In connection with the offering President Timken has issued a statement relative to the affairs of the corporation in which he states that net profits of the company for the first six months of 1922 after taxes were \$4,026,630. Mr. Timken estimates net profits after taxes and depreciation available for dividends for 1922 at over \$6,000,000, or equivalent to more than \$5 a share.

It is the plan of the company to start dividends on the new stock on the basis of \$3 a share per annum. The policy in the past has been to disburse liberal dividends. The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows total current assets of \$10,808,494 and current liabilities of \$1,291,268 leaving a net working balance on that date of more than \$8,000,000; cash on hand totaled \$2,106,345.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Locality	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4%	3½%
Outside com'l paper	4½% to 4¾%	4½% to 4¾%
Year money	5½% to 5¾%	4½% to 5½%
Customers' com'l ins.	5½% to 5¾%	4½% to 5½%
Individ. cus. col. ins.	5½% to 5¾%	4½% to 5½%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
Boston 4	Bengal 5
New York 4	Barbados 5
Philadelphia 4½	Bombay 5
Cleveland 4½	Brussels 5
Richmond 4½	Christiania 5½
Atlanta 4½	Copenhagen 5
Chicago 4½	Madrid 5½
Kansas City 4½	London 5
Minneapolis 4½	Paris 5½
Dallas 4½	Stockholm 5½
Amsterdam 4	Switzerland 5½

Clearing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges 144,000,000	\$85,300,000
Year ago today 28,429,800	51,800,000
Excess 9,370,932	5,320,000
R. bank credit... 15,105,591	5,320,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	Princ. Eligible Banks.	Princ. Non-Banks.
60-90 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
90-120 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
Under 30 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
Less Known Banks—		
60-90 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
90-120 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
Under 30 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
Eligible Private Banks—		
60-90 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
90-120 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%
Under 30 days	3½% to 3¾%	3½% to 3¾%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Last	Current price	Parity
Sterling—	4.47% to 4.48%	4.48% to 4.50%
Cables	4.48	4.48% to 4.50%
France .....	.0792	.0799 to .193
Gilders .....	.3893	.3895 to .402
Marks .....	.0075	.0077 to .0078
Lire .....	.0452	.0453 to .193
Swiss francs .....	.1906	.1907 to .193
Pesetas .....	.1561	.1652 to .193
American francs .....	.0556	.076 to .193
King (Austria) .....	.00014	.0014 to .193
Sweden .....	.265	.265 to .268
Denmark .....	.216	.216 to .226
Norway .....	.1735	.1735 to .268
Greece .....	.032	.042 to .193
Argentina .....	.824	.824 to .9648
Russia .....	.0003	.0006 to .5146
Poland .....	.0128	.00013 to .2380
Hungary .....	.0575	.066 to .2030
Finland .....	.0294	.0294 to .2030
Tsachoslovakia .....	.0214	.0216 to .2030
Rumania .....	.0088	.0098 to .1930
Portugal .....	.265	.265 to .268
Turkey .....	.62	.62 to .44.40
Shanghai .....	.7725	.7725 to 1.0322
Hong Kong .....	.579	.58 to .78.00
Bombay .....	.2912	.2925 to .4868
Yokohama .....	.475	.475 to .4984
Uruguay .....	.1345	.1345 to .1345
Uruquay .....	.1735	.1735 to .1735
Chile .....	.1395	.1395 to .1395
Calcutta .....	.292	.292 to .292

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

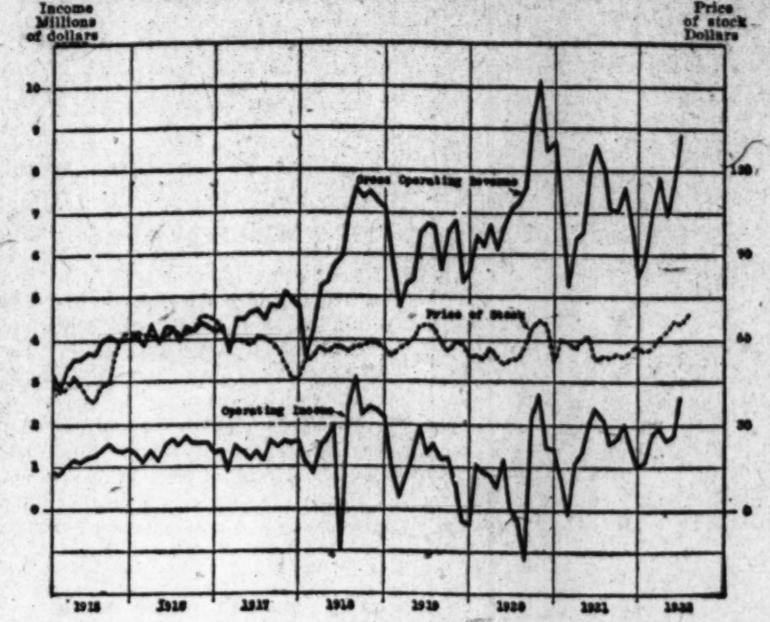
COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for principal commercial products:

Aug. 22	July 22	Aug. 21
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.32	1.32
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.13	1.13
Corn, No. 2 yellow .....	.78%	.81%
Oats, No. 2 white .....	.44%	.46%
Flour, Minn. port.	6.75	7.75
Lard, prime	11.40	11.80
Pork, mess	27.00	29.00
Beef, family	14.50	15.50
Sugar, gran.	6.75	6.85
Iron, No. 2 Phil. ....	.20	.27
Lead	5.75	5.75
Tin .....	.3220	.21.92
Copper	13.75	12.00
Rubber, rib sm. shts. ....	.14	.14% to .13%
Cotton, Mid Uplands .....	.23.80	.21.95
Steel billets, Pitts. ....	.25.00	.25.00
Print cloths .....	.064	.07
Zinc	6.75	6.75

1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO'S OPERATION SINCE 1915



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PERIOD ONE
OF COMPETITION
IN MANY LINES

Low Cost Producers in Most Industries Setting Stiff Pace

The coal and railroad strikes overshadow all trade transactions and are beginning to force curtailment of production, says the First National Bank of Boston. The iron and steel industries are being pinched and blast furnaces banked. The strikes are peculiarly exasperating, coming, as they have, when the rising volume of trade bade fair to put the United States in a reasonably prosperous business position.

The present period is one of intense competition, the low-cost producers in most industries setting a pace difficult for their smaller or less well-organized competitors to follow. The unbalanced state of trade—the exchange value of raw materials and finished goods still being abnormal—is an unstable foundation for active and steadily profitable business. Prices are constantly shifting, and no sooner is an industry squared away for a period of expected prosperity than some fluctuation in costs of materials or sales resistance appears. The result is on the average intermittent business, with narrow profits. At the moment, wholesale prices, by their continued rise, are upsetting the calculations of manufacturers. These examples will illustrate. Choice native steers per 100 pounds, \$7 in January, \$9.60 in July; copper, 12.75 cents in April, 1921, 13.87 cents in July; corn per bushel, 46 cents last October, 65 cents in July; green salted packer hides per pound, 9 cents in April, 1921, 18 cents in July; hogs per 100 pounds, \$7.75 at the beginning of the year, \$10 in July; pig iron per ton, \$18 in March, \$24 in July; sugar per pound, 3.61 cents in January, 4.92 cents in July; Ohio 1/4 blood wool per pound, 40 cents a year ago, 76 cents in July.

Cotton Goods Profits Small

The chief feature of the cotton goods trade at the moment is the inability of merchants to advance cloth prices to a point commensurate with raw cotton prices. Strikes and legislative uncertainties, affecting the industry both directly and indirectly, are obscuring temporarily the beneficial effects of substantial crops that seem assured. The market demand is well up to the expectations of experienced manufacturers, in the face of conditions, and such operators have every confidence of a substantial consumption. Fine goods have shown steady improvement, with the demand for fancies and novelties better than that for staples. Print cloths, percales, bleached cottons, and brown goods are priced close, and permit of only narrow profits. Buying for spring is proceeding most conservatively in wash goods. Signs of a scarcity in many standard staple goods are increasing; this, with the certainty that a larger yardage will be required because of the longer skirts dictated by fashion, disposes the trade to consider the present hesitation as comparatively temporary. Mills are maintaining average dividends on a conservative basis, derived, no doubt, quite as much from reserves accumulated in war time as from actual current profits.

Improvement in the hide, leather and shoe markets during the last month has not been so pronounced as during the previous 30 days, but the markets nevertheless are in a stronger position. Raw materials in particular have been gaining in value for several weeks, the light supply of hides and skins encouraging holders to seek higher prices, until some New England tanners have turned to foreign dry hides rather than accede to the demands of domestic sellers. There have been others, however, who have bought when immediate needs demanded, and in sufficient volume to absorb the scant offerings. New England extremes have sold as high as 15 cents within the last two weeks and Ohio choice extremes at 16 1/2 cents.

Wool Market Strong

The wool market has come through a month of comparative dullness with its strength little impaired, in spite of strikes and uncertainty incident to tariff legislation.

The mills have continued to consume a considerable quantity of wool against old contracts, although two or three of the larger mills have not been operating. The activity of wool manufacturing machinery is indicated by the latest Government statistics, which show a consumption for July of about 40,000,000 pounds in condition purchased. Now that the lightweight season has opened so auspiciously, wool merchants are less inclined than ever to sacrifice their holdings. The manufacturers have exerted strong pressure to keep prices down on the raw material, reflecting the opposition of the clothing trade to further advances on goods. The opening of lightweight goods by one of the leading producers has been completed and already that company has withdrawn a number of its lines, especially in wools and novelties. Standard worsteds still show a disposition to lag in popular esteem, although the advance on these goods over the previous season has been only about 5 or 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, foreign markets are very strong, prospects of higher prices prevailing at the September Colonial sales in London, especially on the fine wools. Crossbreds, which are strongly withheld by the British Australian Wool Realization Association, controlling more than 100,000,000 pounds of these wools, are almost certain to remain firm. A special reason for this is the tremendous shrinkage of the South American clip, the estimated production for Argentina during the coming season amounting to only 180,000,000 pounds, or about two-thirds of the 1919 clip. Australia is showing some recovery from its losses of the last two years, and an increase of 10 per cent over time of year.

last season is predicted for the next clip. Stocks of wool in the world as a whole, however, are light, and the demand from European manufacturers continues strong, so that prospects of lower wool prices are not bright.

German Difficulties Acute

With the publication of August crop estimates, agricultural exports have become a foremost topic of interest in the foreign trade field. The indicated wheat crop is the best since 1919, while the corn production as forecast is better than the average of the previous five years, and the oats crop not far from the average. These figures promise a substantial exportable surplus. Crop shipments in July show a small decrease in wheat and corn and a larger decline in flour as compared with the corresponding period last year, but not much inference can be drawn from these figures. Grain crop conditions in Europe are said to be about at the average, or slightly below. The confused financial situation in Europe, which has shown little or no sign of improvement in the last month, is the principal occasion for concern as to the export outlook, both for agricultural and other products. Germany's difficulties have grown even more acute, mark quotations falling first to one and then to another low level with but slight power of recovery. Pending a solution of the reparations problem, the exchange situation as a whole has been unsettled, with a tendency to retard both exports and imports. German trade in particular has been affected, apprehension of still more serious financial complications serving to restrict export credits with some severity. This is apparently a necessary step in readjustment as Germany's imports have steadily exceeded exports to an extent that has intimated very unfavorable conditions, even apart from currency inflation. Its influence in the United States, however, will be noticeable, as German purchases here have been ranking next to those of Great Britain and Canada.

BRITISH LEATHER
IS LESS ACTIVE

Hide Values Decline—German Competition Hard to Meet

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Special) — The slight fall in hide values recently reported has been followed by further declines, and best ox are now selling from 6 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per pound. Tanners are, of course, relieved of a certain amount of anxiety, although even at ruling rates there cannot be any profit in turning market hides into sole leather. The quantity of market hides offering is not large, as the amount of unemployment prevailing affects the demands for meat. The exact position is difficult to describe. Some tanners talk of closing down altogether, while others are working in more hides. The fact is, probably, that tanning must be done on a large scale to be profitable.

Light leather tanners, and most of the chrome calfs tanners are very slack indeed, as they say they cannot meet German competition by several pence per foot. Some also complain of American competition. Where, however, British leather is favored, it is generally the case of shoe manufacturers getting better value for their money. There is no evidence that American box or willow calf is being sold in New England at sacrifice prices.

The demand for sole leather has again slowed down because shoe manufacturers do not seem certain as to the probable demand for shoes. A fair trade has passed this month in sport and holiday shoes, and as the price of these to the public bears very little comparison to the cost of material and labor, the retailer must be obtaining more than his fair share of profit. The value of shoes seems to be steadily falling, but the amount of rubbish which is being advertised and sold as "bargains" is surprising.

The situation is anomalous. There are more than a million people unemployed, and yet at this season of the year the holiday rush has been almost without precedent. This has led to a brisk demand for shoes and traveling gear, but just where the money comes from, in view of unemployment and excessive taxation, is a puzzle.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS
MAKE BIG CUT IN OPERATING RATIOS

Although not yet down to the country's average operating ratio of 73.16 per cent, the New England railroads in the first six months of 1922 were able to reduce their ratio to 81.24 per cent, which compares very favorably with the ratio of 99.55 per cent in the first half of 1921.

This cut was due largely to the \$20,000,000 decline in operating expenses to which the decreased cost of maintenance of equipment contributed about \$5,000,000. Expenditures on maintenance of way and structure were almost \$2,000,000 less than those for the first six months last year.

Freight and passenger revenues on the New England roads, not including Boston & Albany, which is operated as part of the New York Central system, practically offset each other in gains and losses. Freight receipts were \$73,806,986, an increase of about \$3,400,000 over the first half of 1921, while passenger revenues decreased almost \$3,000,000. Express receipts showed an increase of about \$2,000,000.

The slashing of wage bills, both through wage reductions and wholesale discharges early in the year resulted in a saving of New England roads in the first six months of 1922 of about \$13,000,000.

MAXWELL MOTORS' AFFAIRS
NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Maxwell Motors will have a good deal of operations this month notwithstanding this is off season for the automobile industry. Orders of both Maxwell and Chalmers are far ahead of what they usually are this time of year.



Photograph by Dana Hull, Chicago

Louis F. Swift

LOUIS F. SWIFT, president of Swift & Co., was raised in Sagamore, Mass. He was the son of Gustavus Franklin Swift, who moved in 1875 to Chicago, becoming one of the pioneers of the packing industry and founder of Swift & Co. The boy Louis went into his father's office and succeeded him in the presidency in 1903.

At that time there were in the various establishments controlled by the company more than 7000 employees, and the yearly business exceeded \$160,000,000. Today, through Mr. Swift's guidance and co-operation with his five brothers, all associated with him, the employee number 42,000 and the business for 1921 exceeded \$800,000,000.

Mr. Swift's policies have been the basis for this unusual development in the corporation. Swift & Co. now has more than 45,000 shareholders, of whom 18,000 are employees of the firm and 17,000 are women.

Mr. Swift also is president of the Union Terminal Railway Company of St. Joseph, Mo., and a director of the National Bank of the Republic, the Stock Yards Savings Bank, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Fowler Brothers, Ltd.

He is a producer of live stock, hay and grain, as well as a manufacturer of packing house products. He owns several model farms in Lake County, Illinois. His country home is at Lake Forest, Ill. It is there that his leisure hours are spent among his hobbies—horse-back riding, golfing, literature—and flowers. He is fond of poetry and specializes in accumulating maxims—"the wisdom of ages in a few words," as he says. Mr. Swift is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

WHEAT IS NOW
UNDER A DOLLARNo World Shortage in Sight—
Big Exportable Surplus

A series of long, slow declines, punctuated occasionally by feeble rallies over the last two months, have resulted in the return of wheat to less than \$1 a bushel for the first time since last January. Time was when dollar wheat represented the height of prosperity, but that was when the farmer's dollar had more purchasing power than now. Index figures of the United States Census Bureau show that the farmer's dollar in June was worth 72 cents, compared with \$1 based on 1913 prices.

September wheat at 95 1/2 cents a bushel in Chicago means between 80 and 90 cents on the farms. The profit to the farmer at such prices is small. If values hold at the current level for any length of time the reflection may be found in the fallowing in buying by the farm population, which comprise nearly 30 per cent of the total population.

The decline in wheat began as the harvesting season began. There was no distinct shortage in sight, and wheat was well above the five-year average yield. To be sure, European crops promise to be less than last year, but the precarious financial conditions among the chief importing countries abroad give little hope for increased demands. With no outlook for higher prices in sight speculation has lessened and the weight of the crop as it has come on the market has broken down prices.

From the United States' 805,000,000 bushels of wheat this year domestic demands will call for 500,000,000 bushels for food and 100,000,000 for seed. Allowing for the carry-over of 75,000,000 bushels, the United States should be able to export about 200,000,000 bushels. The new crop in the Canadian Northwest is just beginning to move. This is placed at 300,000,000 bushels, which indicates an export surplus of another 200,000,000 bushels. This will give North America 400,000,000 bushels for export.

Europe last year took 626,000,000 bushels. On the same basis this will leave 236,000,000 bushels for Australia and Argentina to supply. The ultimate price of wheat will depend largely on the ability of the crops in the southern hemisphere to furnish this year.

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The situation is anomalous. There are more than a million people unemployed, and yet at this season of the year the holiday rush has been almost without precedent. This has led to a brisk demand for shoes and traveling gear, but just where the money comes from, in view of unemployment and excessive taxation, is a puzzle.

DENMARK'S BOURSE
HAS NOVEL TOWER

The tower of the Denmark Bourse at Copenhagen, dating from 1819, is formed of four entwined copper dragons.

The beautiful green color of the so-called everlasting metal and the striking manner in which copper has been formed into these unusual shapes gives an added distinction to one of northern Europe's most admirably proportioned buildings, says the bulletin of the Copper & Brass Research Association.

GERMAN FREIGHT RATES
BERLIN, Aug. 22—On Saturday, the 25th, general freight rates will be increased 50 per cent, because of increasing expenses. Railroad officials are demanding wage increases of 4500 marks monthly, resulting in a new expense of 90,000,000 marks annually.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADES REPORT
STEADY DEMAND

Footwear Factories Running at Capacity—Tanners Generally Well Sold Ahead

In the absence of any new and favorable developments in general business, shoe buyers are operating conservatively. Anticipating of next spring's needs is lacking in activity, mail order houses being the exception.

Prices are firm, the cost of footwear having an upward trend. Some advances are noted but they are not general, the side upper leather shoe being the only grade affected thus far, 5 cents the maximum.

Perplexing features abound. Not the least is the continual evidence of discontent among the workers in the larger shoe manufacturing centers. Those financially interested are vigilant and confused over the possibilities.

Big Orders for Autumn

Reports from shoe manufacturers in eastern states average better than expected under the existing circumstances, orders for early autumn delivery forcing many plants to be worked to capacity, and late business is declined, as the autumn season is too near to fulfill requirements.

Factories in the west and south are running full. Bookings for spring are occasional, although such business has scarcely entered its initial stage.

In a broad way the shoe situation has an encouraging aspect, and were the disturbing conditions which retard expansion removed, activity would prevail, and a semblance of normal times appear in all lines of footwear.

Firm prices and steady demand for sole leather are the most conspicuous features in the leather markets today. The supply of clear No. 1 grade is negligible. Buying of from fair to large-size lots is occasionally attempted but the output of salable grades is so well sold that orders for future delivery are booked with caution. Tanners of union sole leather are offering heavy steer backs at 50c. flat, and light weight steers and cow backs (selected lots), 48@46c.; tanney runs 45@44c. Country hide backs are 40@38c. Union oil is also short of the demand. Boston tanners are well sold at maximum quotations. Shoulders move readily at 30@28c. bellies 18@16c., and heads 14@12c.

OAK SOLE TRADING ACTIVE

Oak sole leather tanners report trading active, with top grades sold ahead of receipts. The demand for heavy No. 1 backs is steady, choice selections bringing 55c., tanney run 50c., steer backs, tanney run, light in weight, and cow backs 48@40c. Choice Texas bonds for the finer business are 85@75c. Light weight bonds have a wide range, as tanney varies, 65c being the minimum. The call for oak oil is extremely active. Heads which have been draggy are now in good demand at 15@12c., double shoulders 38@36c., and bellies, top grade, 25c., but as they run 24@20c.

Side upper leather tanners report an active call for the medium and lower grades, the advanced quotations on choice tannages slowing up the demand for them. Prices though firm, tanners claim, do not show a profit beyond replacement. Selected grades of colored sides are quoted at 32@28c.

A good selection is offered at 26@20c., with lower grades at 19@15c. Black sides are slow of sale at about 5c below the colors. Smoke, and brown oak sides are moving daily, the better qualities selling at 34@30c., medium sides 28@22c., and fair grade 20@16c. Bark, and combination tannages are moving well, No. 1 grade at 24@22c., cheaper quality 18@12c., and odd lots 10@5c.

Boston patent leather tanners are still selling liberal quantities of shiny leather although its season is far spent. All top grades are well sold up to the extent that the No. 2 grade is sometimes substituted. Choice lots of patent kid is listed at 50@45c., lower grades 40@30c., patent chrome sides 45@40c., a good selection obtainable at 38@35c., cheaper sides 25@18c., bark patent sides No. 1, 30@26c., No. 2, 25@20c., and odd lots 18@12c.

FOREIGN DEMAND HOLDS STRONG

Philadelphia tanners are busy, domestic buyers calling for quick delivery. The foreign demand keeps up well, fair quantities going abroad weekly. This late activity in patent leather is without a precedent.

Calfskins are passing through a lull in the trading, first and second qualities receiving the major portion of attention. Light-weight skins are draggy, therefore accumulating.

Ozone calf is moving fairly well, but at best the demand is spasmodic.

Top grades of plump full grain colored calf are quoted at 50@45c., a prime grade 40@30c., cheaper selections 28@24c., light-weight skins, for ladies' footwear, 42@38c., medium grades 35@30c., lower assortments 28@22c., and odd lots from 20@12c. Ozone calf is quoted at 60@55c. for No. 1 and a good salable quality 48@40c. Colors favored are black, though slow of sale.

Foreign markets are holding goat skins at prices which retard tanners from trading, so they are operating cautiously. Glazed kid is moving well in all grades. A few orders above 1000 dozen are reported.

Strikes are having a discouraging effect upon the kid market, those now active being in locations where big quantities of glazed kid skins are used. The export trade is fair, orders averaging moderate in size.

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CONGRESS ON MORAL EDUCATION RESUMES WORK HALTED BY WAR

Holds at Geneva Its First Meeting Since 1912—Educators of International Prominence Restate Its Program

GENEVA, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Third International Congress on Moral Education, held here from July 28 to Aug. 1, was the resumption of a series begun in London in 1908 and continued at The Hague in 1912. But for the war, it would have been held in 1916 in Paris.

The presidency was confided to Dr. Adolphe Ferriere, of the Ecole Nouvelle, editor of the *Ere Nouvelle* and the *Nouvel Essor*. The two main subjects for discussion were "The International Spirit and the Teaching of History" and "Solidarity in Education." Reports and papers were read by prominent educators, among them Professor Foerster, Oscar Halbeck, Paul Bureau, Clodsevare Bretere, Paul Barth, Angelo Patrini and Mme. Pieczinska. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. Ferriere.

The first paper read at the Congress was that of Professor Foerster of Zurich University, whose international attitude during the war cost him his position in Germany.

Four of the papers presented were grouped under one head. The first was delivered in German by Prof. Paul Barth of Leipzig, who took as his subject: "The Moral Progress of Humanity, the Object of Teaching."

Don Brizio Casciola, of Perugia, took for his title "From Nature and History to Conscience, and Through These to the Foundations of Humanity."

Prof. J. L. Elliott, of New York, speaking on "The Supreme Problem of Ethical Education: Combination of Theoretical and Practical," said that in the great enterprise of bringing about a new spirit of peace and harmony, the school was called to play a leading rôle, for the school alone reached the children of all races, nations and confessions.

For this purpose, he proposed a closer union between school and family, and a closer co-operation between the teachers themselves. Moral teaching, he said, should be turned to practical application by habituating the children to social activities in accomplishing small tasks of social utility outside the school. Finally, he spoke of what is called self-government, or what he preferred to call participation in the government of the school. The command to love one

another must be given a new force and reality by the union of thought and action, he declared.

Prof. Oskar Ewald of Salzburg, in a paper on "Universal Religion and Education," said that history was not a series of wars and peace treaties, followed by other wars, but should constitute a reservoir of moral energy from which the younger generation should learn to struggle for perpetual peace.

BENGAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AMBITIOUS

CALCUTTA, July 42 (Special Correspondence)—There is no more important nation-building department in India than education. Under the reform system this is a subject transferred to Indian ministers responsible primarily to their legislative councils. P. C. Mitter, Education Minister in Bengal, has far-reaching plans in view. He had explained that now for the first time, on account of the deficit when he took office, is he enabled really to deal with the expansion of education.

Mr. Mitter is still hampered by the provincial need of money, but he has been able to lay down certain broad lines of progress. Primary schools are to be provided for half the municipalities and in about 100 union boards, while it is hoped to provide for schools in all other municipalities next year.

Provision is to be made for the expansion of girls' education; the improvement of physical education, and the training of scout masters. Development of natural science teaching and the provision of 250,000 rupees for Calcutta University, which is nearly bankrupt, also are among the chief features of his proposals.

If every boy of primary school-going age were actually attending school the total would be about 2,500,000. The number of boys, according to the report of the Director of Public Instruction, who were attending schools during the year 1920-21 was 1,340,000.

Mr. Mitter severely criticized the financial administration of the university, but declared that a quarrel between the council and the university would be absolutely fatal to the cause of higher education. The grant was passed after a lively debate.

TRAVEL NOTES

Admirers of "the wild" find the Washington National Forest, in the State of Washington, fulfills their wishes for an unspoiled primeval reservation protected by the Government. Mountain meadows, lakes, forests, glaciers, cataracts and animals offer continuously changing pictures for the camera, and snow-capped peaks looking down upon the unconquered wilderness leave lasting impressions upon the visitor. The reserve contains 1,490,000 acres and there is not a road within its borders.

♦ ♦ ♦

Far west motor tourists will watch with interest the projected chain of 20 hotels to be built from Vancouver, B. C., on the north, to San Diego, Calif., on the south. These hotels will be one day's "run" apart, and will extend through Washington, Oregon, California and parts of Nevada. Good roads will connect these hotels, according to the plans of the American Travel System Corporation, whose headquarters are in Sacramento. The hotels will be known as "rodomes," an abbreviation of "road houses," and will be entirely for the accommodation of automobileists. These rodomes will enable tourists to traverse the western section of the United States with all conveniences of garages, camp-fire ground, kitchens, etc., and playgrounds for children.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is the season when mountain trails attract the late summer vacationists in large numbers. In many camps preparations are under way for the entertainment and comfort of autumn and winter visitors. In response to an appeal from the American Legion Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks women are busy with their needles making caps, socks, sweaters and mittens for the winter arrivals.

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In addition to sending Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, the United States Government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for a national exhibit. Many Americans are planning to visit Rio de Janeiro during the exposition and steamship lines are making arrangements for accommodating an increased number of travelers. Raymond & Whitcomb have chartered from the United American Lines the steamship Reliance, for a specially conducted tour, including Havana, La Guadalupe, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, with a cruise through the Caribbean on the return voyage.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is not this time when every church and chapel and ethical society in America and Britain should be up and doing; more than that, when every pulpit and platform throughout Christendom should ring with righteous indignation, and with stern denunciation of the authors of unparalleled misery and destruction? Ought not every moral agency in Western Europe and America at such a time to assist in mobilizing public opinion, and so strengthen the hands of those governments which are willing and able to put an end to such inhuman cruelty?

There is one army, and one alone, which, at the present time, stands between what remains of the subject races of Asia Minor and their destruction. Far from helping, we are actually handicapping this Greek Army—loading the dice against Greece, our stanch and traditional ally in the Near East. A notable example of this is, of course, our defense of the Turkish capital. By giving way to allow Greeks to occupy Constantinople, we prevent her from making a decision and relieving herself from a situation which is bleeding her white. The Prime Minister referred to this in his powerful speech in the House of Commons last Friday—in effect a notable appeal to the civilized world.

Again, under ordinary circumstances, Greece would have had the right to blockade Turkish ports and search vessels, in order to stop supplies of munitions of war reaching the Kemalist forces. Greece has not been allowed to do this, and as a consequence we are faced with the undoubted—and amazing—fact that some of Greece's allies in the late war have actually gone the length of

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Investigation in Asia Minor Not Enough

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The decision of the Allies to insist upon an inquiry into the enormities and atrocities charges against Mustapha Kemal and his agents in Asia Minor is all to the good so far as it goes. The more light thrown by such an inquiry on the dark deeds perpetrated in remote recesses of that vast region, the stronger will be the position of those who are striving to make a repetition of such orgies of cruelty in the future impossible.

But such an inquiry will take months to complete, and things cannot be allowed to drift, in the meantime, as they have drifted for months past. Prompt measures are needed to safeguard all that remains of the subject races in Asia Minor from the efforts of the Turks to exterminate them. We know, from the evidence of Lord Bryce's commission, that more than 1,000,000 Armenians were exterminated during the great war, and I have very good authority for stating that from 1913 up to the present time the total number of Greeks who, in different parts of the Near East, have been massacred, deported, starved to death, driven from their homes—in one way or another exterminated—considerably exceeds 800,000.

Lest such round figures should be regarded as unsatisfactory when one is writing of this appalling tragedy, perhaps you will kindly afford me space for the following statistics showing what has happened in Pontus, the most important of the Greek settlements along the shores of the Black Sea:

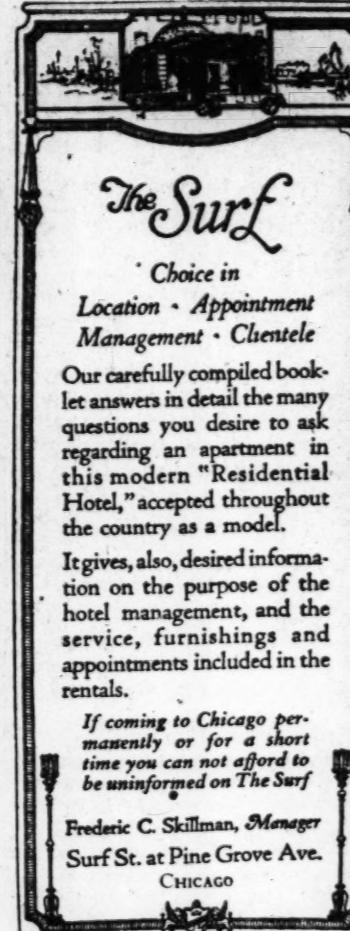
Churches Schools Latinized destroyed destroyed nated
Diocese—
Samson 303 316 134,028
Necessaria 135 106 27,216
Trebizond 127 84 38,484
Chalcedon 182 152 64,582
Rodopoli 53 45 17,749
Colonia 74 55 21,444

These statistics are quoted from a speech delivered on June 1 in the Greek Parliament, by M. George Baltazis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, and every statement he made in a speech in which, for two hours, he enumerated the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks, has been officially verified.

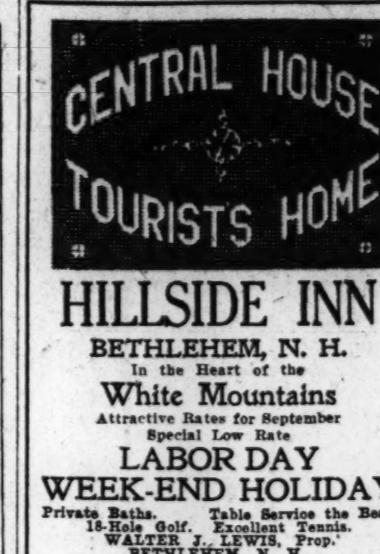
It is well to bear in mind that this ancient, historic and important Greek colony was not included in the territory covered by the Treaty of Sèvres. Profoundly anxious though Mr. Venizelos was that it should be included with the rest of the territory freed at length from the intolerable thralldom of Turkish tyranny, he was, perchance, obliged to work, throughout his negotiations with the powers, for the best of what was practicable; and so Pontus, which on every principle of nationality and equity, ought to have been included within the scope of the Treaty of Sèvres, was left out. And yet, sooths, it is sometimes urged that Mr. Venizelos over-reached himself in regard to that treaty! Its scope should not be curtailed but extended if, even at the eleventh hour,

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

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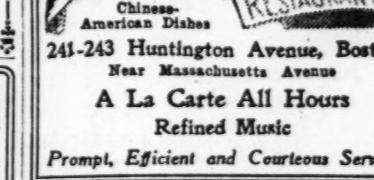
The CLIFT HOTEL



RESTAURANTS



RESTAURANTS



RESTAURANTS



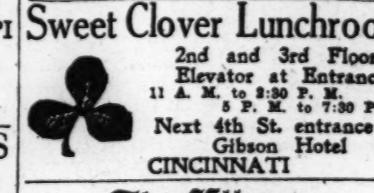
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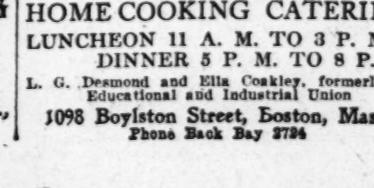
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CANADA IS AVERSE TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A movement having

as its aim the abolition of capital punishment is gaining impetus in Canada, and the policy may become an issue at the next session of the House of Commons, according to a statement made by D. D. McKenzie, federal solicitor-general, on the conclusion of his tour through Canada.

"There appears to be a growing public opinion averse to capital punishment, and it is quite possible before long that the matter will be discussed in Parliament," Mr. McKenzie declared. "It was taken up on two previous occasions by Robert Bickerdike, former member from Montreal, but without the success that his great efforts merited. The question is a most serious one and deserving of the sincere and earnest consideration of Parliament as a whole and should never be dealt with as a party question," the solicitor-general asserted.

Again, under ordinary circumstances, Greece would have had the right to blockade Turkish ports and search vessels, in order to stop supplies of munitions of war reaching the Kemalist forces. Greece has not been allowed to do this, and as a consequence we are faced with the undoubted—and amazing—fact that some of Greece's allies in the late war have actually gone the length of

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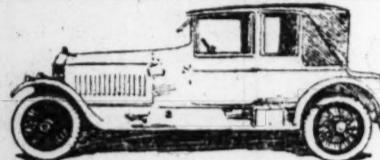
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Fifteen Community Theater Groups Active in Southern California

Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Correspondence

DURING the past season, 15 groups of non-commercial players have been active in as many different communities in Southern California. They have produced upward of a hundred different plays, the greater part of which have been long or full evening plays, only a third of the total being one-act pieces.

As nearly as can be ascertained, something like 200,000 persons saw these plays. As they were mostly given in the smaller towns where professional companies seldom appear nowadays, this large number of people would have had no opportunity to attend the spoken drama but for the offerings of their community or citizen players.

One of the most vital west coast groups is the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara, organized in 1920. It consists of a number of affiliated coastwise activities. Mrs. Michel A. Levy is chairman of the Drama Branch, and Nina Moise the producing director. Plays produced during the past season are "A Successful Calamity," Kummer; "Dear Brutus," Barrie; "Joy," Galsworthy; "Clarence," Tarkington; "Within the Law," Veiller; "Arms and the Man," Shaw; "The Temple, a Day in Greece," Albert Herter; and four one-act plays: "The Boy Comes Home," "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," "Trifles," and "Everybody's Husband."

Three performances were given of each bill by the Santa Barbarans—Friday night and twice on Saturday—in the Potter Theater. Prices ranged from 25 cents to \$1.50 per seat. Gross receipts for the season were \$13,318, against which disbursements of \$12,127.63 were checked. This organization has 1045 members. The annual fees are \$1 for associates and \$10 for sustaining members.

So successful has been the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara that the townspeople have financed the purchase of the old Lobero Theater for the organization. This is an historic adobe structure which has been closed for some time. It is now being restored and will be ready for the opening of the current season. Miss Moise has been sent to Europe this summer to study and bring back the newest ideas in play production.

In Hollywood

There is no more interesting little theater group in Southern California—or, perhaps, anywhere, for that matter—than the Hollywood Community Theater, formed in the fall of 1917. The originator, Miss Neely Dickson, has continued as manager and producing director ever since the start. The admission fee usually charged is \$1.50. This year the membership exceeded 1800.

"The fact that we can never accommodate all who want to attend the plays," says Miss Dickson, "proves the popularity of our theater in the community."

Scenery and costumes are mostly designed and made at the theater under supervision of Grace Dickson, art director. Local playwrights have been encouraged as "first productions" are frequently given and a play contest was held during the past year with cash prizes amounting to \$500. More than 500 playscripts were received from almost every state in the Union.

The Hollywood repertoire for the season just ended included "Ropes" by Wilbur Steele, first time on any stage; "1999" by William C. DeMille; "Crumbs That Fall," by Philip Hubbard, first production in America; "The Royal Fandango," Gustave Morales; "Fanny's First Play," G. B. Shaw; "Rollo's Wild Oat," Clare Kumner; "The Tents of the Arabs," Dunstan; "The Silver Box," Galsworthy; "Enter Madame," Glenda Varesi; "A Slice of Life," Barrie; "His Father's Boots," Carol McMillan (prize play).

Hollywood Community productions are always interesting because of their finish. Almost without exception, the casts are notable. Miss Dickson has been able to enlist the cooperation of many of the more capable players attached to the several Hollywood studios, who had stage reputations before devoting their talents to the silent drama.

San Diego and Santa Ana

The San Diego Players is a comparatively new organization. A start was made four years ago, but there were hardships and financial reverses. Out of the struggle the present group was formed recently and it has just completed a comparatively successful season. The officers are Frank C. Spalding, president; Carolyn Darling, vice-president; Edwin H. Clough, secretary and treasurer; Francis P. Buckley, director; Lillian B. Rivers, assistant director.

The San Diegans have made a specialty of encouraging their home playwrights, putting on three pieces by H. Austin Adams, entitled "Dubcive-Crossed," "Who Knows," and "The Worm." The second piece brought in enough for the players to send the author to New York where he is reported to have interested the Theater Guild in his work.

Another original production by the San Diego Players was "Lady Hamilton," by Genevieve T. Smith of San Diego. Other pieces put on by this enterprising group were "Mary Magdalene" and "Pélecan and Mélisande," by Maeterlinck, and "Everyman." An active season is already being planned for the coming fall, by the San Diego Players. Some of the plays that have been approved for production are "Milestones," "The Love of Three Kings," and "Thais." A group of junior players is to be formed.

The Santa Ana Community Players have just ended their third season with results that have been worth while. The people of the community have welcomed the efforts of the citizen players, showing a marked preference for long plays—modern dramas and comedies. They presented "Potash

and Perlmutter," "Little Women," and "The Truth," this year; also a program of one-act plays, consisting of "Mrs. Pat and the Law," "The Maker of Dreams," "The Twelve Pound Look," and "Suppressed Desires."

The Santa Anans have a lively organization headed by Ned Rafferty, president; Mrs. R. C. Norcross, vice-president; Verna Peterson, secretary; Ernest Crozier Phillips, producing director. There are 200 members, all of them being active. There are no dues, but each member is required to take some part in the work. As far as possible they design and build their own scenery and costumes as well. Plays are given in the Temple Theater, from two to six performances each, according to the demand. The admission charge is 50 and 75 cents.

The Santa Ana Players expect to open their new season with "The Yellow Jacket," following it with "The Country Cousin," by Booth Tarkington. Director Phillips reports "wonderful co-operation" on the part of his fellow townsmen.

One of the unique groups of Southern California is The Playcrafters of Los Angeles. They are 60 strong, all aspiring playwrights, who meet regularly to read and discuss each other's dramas. At regular intervals they stage programs made up of them, so as to give one another an opportunity to see their own work in action.

Says Lucy Field Greene, secretary of The Playcrafters: "Young playwrights often need aid. Many good playwrights have been lost to the world for the lack of encouragement. We give these young aspirants a helping hand, and, by our criticism and cooperation, send them out into the field of endeavor with the proper tools to succeed. Any of our plays may be obtained for production."

Whittier College Group

In January of this year, the Whittier Community Players were organized, with 40 members, in the little college town of Whittier. H. E. Harris, head of the English department in Whittier College, is president and Dorothy Barnhart, secretary. Their first play was "Mrs. Temple's Telegram." Next, two one-act plays were put on—"Land of the Heart's Desire" and "Mrs. Pat and the Law."

The Whittier Community and College Players co-operated in the production of a pageant "Joseph, the Dreamer," under the direction of Garner Holme recently, in which more than 100 took part. Monthly membership meetings are held, at which drama talks are given and one-act plays put on. Four long plays will be done next season, a different director being chosen for each one.

No discussion of citizen drama in Southern California would be complete without reference to the work done by the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association, one of the best-known non-commercial activities in America. It has just concluded its fifth season and started on the sixth. J. W. Morin is president; S. G. McMeen, vice-president; E. F. Gillette, secretary; L. M. Jones, treasurer; Gilmor Brown, director.

In twelve months' time twenty long plays have been produced. Among them were: "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Pomander Walk," outdoors; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "Little Women," "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," "Will Bishopgate," "The Things that Count," "His House in Order," "King Lear," "Too Many Cooks," "Good Gracious Annabelle," "The Great Divide," "Ruddigore," "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," "No Other Way," "Beyond the Horizon." At monthly membership meetings, a dozen more one-act plays were given, among the number being "Sabotage," "Other People's Husbands," "The Melon Thief," "Sagarnelle," "Trifles," and "The Chameleon." In all, 180 performances were given, attended by 52,958 persons.

Varied Pasadena Activities

The organization is looking forward to a new building and hopes to call a conference of all community players in Southern California before long. It maintains a summer art colony, supports a group of junior players, and, adds a lot of other interesting things, besides just putting on plays.

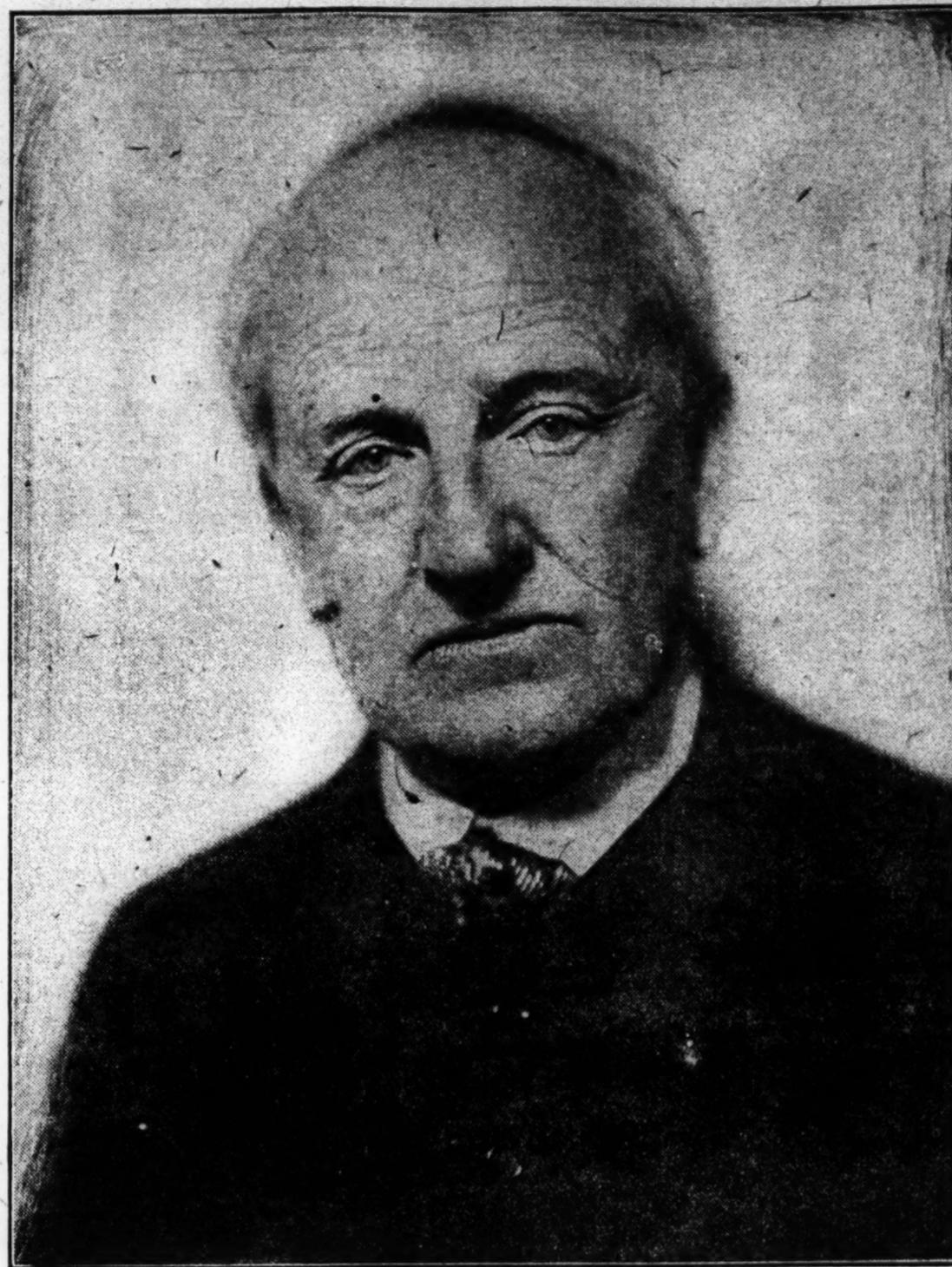
A fine community spirit has been developed in Redlands, as a result of the example of the Community Players Association there. The organization headed by Frank H. Jackson, president, and Jackson Rigsby, secretary, numbers 640 members. Several productions were made during the past season, of which Booth Tarkington's "Clarence" was most successful. A play contest is in progress now, which closes in October.

The Community Players of Eagle Rock have inaugurated their activities with a production of A. A. Milne's "Belinda," the director being Elsie Lowry Fischer. Ontario has a strong group of citizen players who have closed a successful season under the leadership of Bessie Fredenthal. The Foothill Community Players, with headquarters in Monrovia, are recruited from half a dozen near-by towns. A new group has just been formed in Fullerton, which plans an active season next year. The Southwest Players make their headquarters at the Manual Arts High School, while the Lincoln Heights Community Players utilize the Lincoln High School, in Los Angeles.

Wherever groups of community players are organized, intelligently directed and their business affairs sanely handled, they succeed. When they do, they contribute to the joy of living among their fellowmen. This has been demonstrated time and time again. There is no thought on the part of these volunteer players to compete with their professional brothers.

Whenever a good play comes along, by a professional company, the community players are among the best ticket buyers. Giving such plays as the commercial theater seldom can afford to undertake, the community player is doing an educational work that would otherwise be neglected.

H. O. S.



Photograph by Hans Natzke, Berlin

Gerhart Hauptmann

German Playwright, Who Has Been Honored in His Native City, Breslau, by the Performance of a Cycle of His Dramas, Aug. 9 to 20

Making Thoughts Visible in Photoplay Composition

MICHELANGELO'S chisels and mallets were no more important or necessary in his process of hewing images from granite and marble, than are imagination and symbols; the two important tools with which the photodramatist works on the materials that are to make his thought visible to the human eye.

The conception of Jef Lambeaux's "The Human Passions," a wonderful colossal relief, depicting the seething, surging mass of humanity turned in upon itself in a ceaseless struggle, was, obviously, a thought which named itself to the sculptor's mind-unrest; the futility of human reasoning, desires, and struggles. The metaphysical discovery in the sculptor's mind was then brought to the recognition of the human eye by symbols it could easily recognize and comprehend. Waste, sickness, sin, misery, and death were all cunningly and deftly portrayed in the twisted contortions of the sculptured figures wrought in the marble with which Lambeaux chose to tell his message.

Lambeaux, the sculptor, was allowed but one material; one means with which to make his symbols—marble. Wagner and his contemporaries were permitted three mediums: music, the human voice, and the action of the human body. A more complex toolbox, let us say, with which to work. The dramatist, too, is a well-equipped artisan.

The art of the screen, more like the work of a sculptor, permits its message to be transmuted to the human mind through one channel only—the eye. And the eye is thus made to fulfill more than its original capacity of mere sight. It is the eye which transmits from the screen, the illusion of sight and sound to the mind. Action, as portrayed upon the screen, with its due shading and construction, when attended by the proper amount of dramatic suspense and the subsequent relief of attainment, leaves, at times upon the senses the thunder of a terrific rush of emotions, as keenly felt as though the portrayed noise had been heard by the ear.

These things are, of course, obvious symbols. It is the symbolizing of a thought—thoughts which have no conceivable material counterpart, that is the hidden treasure which the photodramatist continually seeks. Love may be symbolized in myriad visible ways; a kind touch; a gift, reformation. Sorrow is symbolized by bodily action; a bowed head; a quivering lip; tears. Other human emotions also have their own individual physical actions, with which to come into optical recognition. But these things are very simple. It is the photographing of more subtle, less tangible, thoughts that employs interest.

First of all, the conscientious screen writer avoids, as much as possible, the use of titles, or worded information, upon the screen. The extravagant use of such material would be like fastening real hair upon a sculptured marble figure to impress the fact that "this is hair." He realizes, that, as

woman's eyes follow his. She sees too, and with a sigh, understands its mute meaning. During the scene the man had been nervously twisting the end of a silk thread about his finger. The woman, embarrassed by her mission, had unconsciously been doing the same thing. With a brave smile she turns to rise. They suddenly discover that they are held together by a gossamer thread. They look at each other quickly. The pathetic humor of the situation comes to each. "Let me cut it," the man indicates by reaching for the scissors. The woman's hand restrains him gently. "Let me," she indicates, and with her own hand she breaks the thread that holds them together, and the understanding that she herself is releasing him can plainly be seen in her action. The eyes of the woman fill with an inexpressible sorrow as she snaps the little thread, and the man lowers his head in kindly reverence to her simplicity and goodness. Yet, in this simple little act, and with the aid of a bit of embroidery and a skein of thread, the entire tragedy of a broken love is portrayed with dramatic effect, and only two titles employed. And, at the same time, the original meaning and message of the scene, stage, scene was wholly preserved, because proper symbols were discovered and manipulated in a manner which would make the photographing of thought possible.

This is only one symbol, and it deftly portrayed a mental fact, not a tangible physical object—separation.

Another common little piece of material substance, which carried two symbols in one, was recently used. A girl, seeing her brother gambling in a dingy room across the street, desired to warn him of an advancing policeman. She quickly drew a tiny cracked mirror from her purse. Focusing the glass in the sun she succeeded in attracting the brother's attention by the sun spot dancing upon his cards. Irritated, he looked out upon the street. He observed her signal and left the game, but the other stubborn players were subsequently apprehended and brought to justice.

We do not know, as we look about us, at small trivial objects, often beneath our very scorn, to what means

Gerhart Hauptmann, Dramatic Poet

GERHART HAUPMANN was a tireless experimenter in dramatic technique. Hardly any two of his plays resemble one another. In this respect he is unique among playwrights. Many dramatists before him have passed through a period of experimentation until the medium best suited to express the individual's own genius was found. Thereafter, however, most dramatists have proceeded to mark the climax of their careers by a series of plays recognizable as their peculiar work. Hauptmann alone seemed always to be seeking, and while it would not be the truth to say he did not ever find a satisfactory form of technique, at any rate he found none that is unmistakably his own. Thus today as one pauses to take stock of him in the month that a cycle of his plays is being enacted at Breslau, Bavaria, he does not seem so great a figure as the promise of "The Weavers" and "The Sunken Bell" once made one believe him to be. A great poet, yes; but a great dramatist?

But there may be no doubts about him as a poet. Actually in feeling he appeared to be a lyricist. The chief quality in each of his important plays is the emotion of the author expressing itself. He is probably the most subjective and the least objective of any dramatist. And this emotion of the author is conveyed through the play to the audience. It is Hauptmann's own feeling of pity for the futile struggle of the weavers that makes the tragedy of that play so poignant. Here is a Hamlet trying to make us see a situation about which Hamlet has thought much and thereby been saddened. We become sad in sympathy with him rather than out of sympathy for the weavers, who are rather remote beings, if we pause to analyze the play carefully.

In the same way "The Sunken Bell" makes us feel an artist's problem as the author feels it. Most of us know little of the tragic conflict between the ideals of art and of familiar things," as Georg Kaiser calls our everyday life. But this is the very stuff of a poet's emotion and it is there in "The Sunken Bell". It is, to the present writer, the most moving of all Hauptmann's plays.

As for Hauptmann's revolutionary or socialist ideas, they are most obviously those of a poet crying "the times are out of joint." The idealist and dreamer would have the world like his dreams, and be bewildered, angered, or frightened—or all three at once—when he is unneeded. Thus through Hauptmann's dramatic experiments one may almost trace from year to year the writers and thinkers who influenced him. For part of his seeking was for a messenger to bring his word how to set right the times that were out of joint. Ibsen, Zola, Tolstoy—these three we find at work upon him, Ibsen teaching him to speak of social questions, Zola suggesting at times a brutal realism to give what Hauptmann believed to be the needed emphasis, and Tolstoy, a pure idealism. And back of all these, German myths and legends, the fairy tales of a simple forest-dwelling age. The man Hauptmann mixing this strange compound in his sensitive poet's mind, and then seeking here and there to give utterance to this strange discordant harmony. Perhaps he failed because setting right the times that were out of joint meant a little more to him than did the creation of beauty. Instead of following the vision, he listened to too many voices.

JACK CRAWFORD.

these things may be employed. It is all a matter of realizing that "things are not just what they seem" at a casual carefree glance.

So, the photodramatist's buried treasures, the tools with which he will, in time, round out and polish his work to perfection, are just the simple everyday little things we all know, which, when properly used and manipulated, will prove that, after all, everything in this busy world is good—that it has some important work to do.

OLGA PRINTZLAU.

"Tien-Hoa" New Play by Giovacchino Forzano

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A few months ago a translation of "Sly," an earlier play of Forzano's, based upon the "Introduction" of Shakespeare's "Faming of the Shrew," was presented in London, and it is not unlikely that his new play, "Tien-Hoa," may also find its way over there after the warm reception it has received in its native land.

The action is set in China under the Empress recently by the company of Mme. Emma Grammatica, who herself played the part of Tien-Hoa, and with her whole company, and the author, received enthusiastic applause.

parture, with lanterns and music, of the bridal procession. There are several characters which afford opportunity for good actors, in addition to the leading roles of Tien-Hoa and Chang-Seng, such as Chang-Seng's mother, the philosophical Tan, his scolding wife, the sententious mandarin and the beggar man Lao.

The piece was first performed in Florence recently by the company of Mme. Emma Grammatica, who herself played the part of Tien-Hoa, and with her whole company, and the author, received enthusiastic applause.

The long promised Piafro-cycle for London will shortly be in full swing, under the auspices of Leon M. Lion. This will include some of the dramatist's earliest successes, several of which have not been seen in London for many years. The first three revivals of the series will probably be "Sweet Lavender," "The Benefit of the Doubt," and "Mid-channel," with which, in the past, Edward Terry, Cyril Maude and Sir George Alexander were associated. Another old favorite, "Dandy Dick," will also figure in the program, together with some of Sir Arthur Pinner's plays of "serious interest."

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THE HOME FORUM

A Forgotten Master
of Thoreau

NOW that we are approaching the second centenary of James Thomson's "Seasons," the four poems that opened the flood gates for modern nature writing, literary historians will soon be at work disentangling the various strands of influence out of which this great body of literature has been woven. Most of the recent men—Jeffries, Burroughs, Seton-Thompson, Hudson, and others of lesser note—have fallen, they will see, under the sway of Thoreau. When they come to seek for the models followed by Thoreau himself, they will have a more difficult problem. From their inability to discover any real literary ancestors for the Walden seen they will derive a truer estimate than we now have of his genius—that is, of his faculty of striking out new ways for himself. In this way we may finally be led to the realization that he was the greatest of all commentators upon the great book of nature.

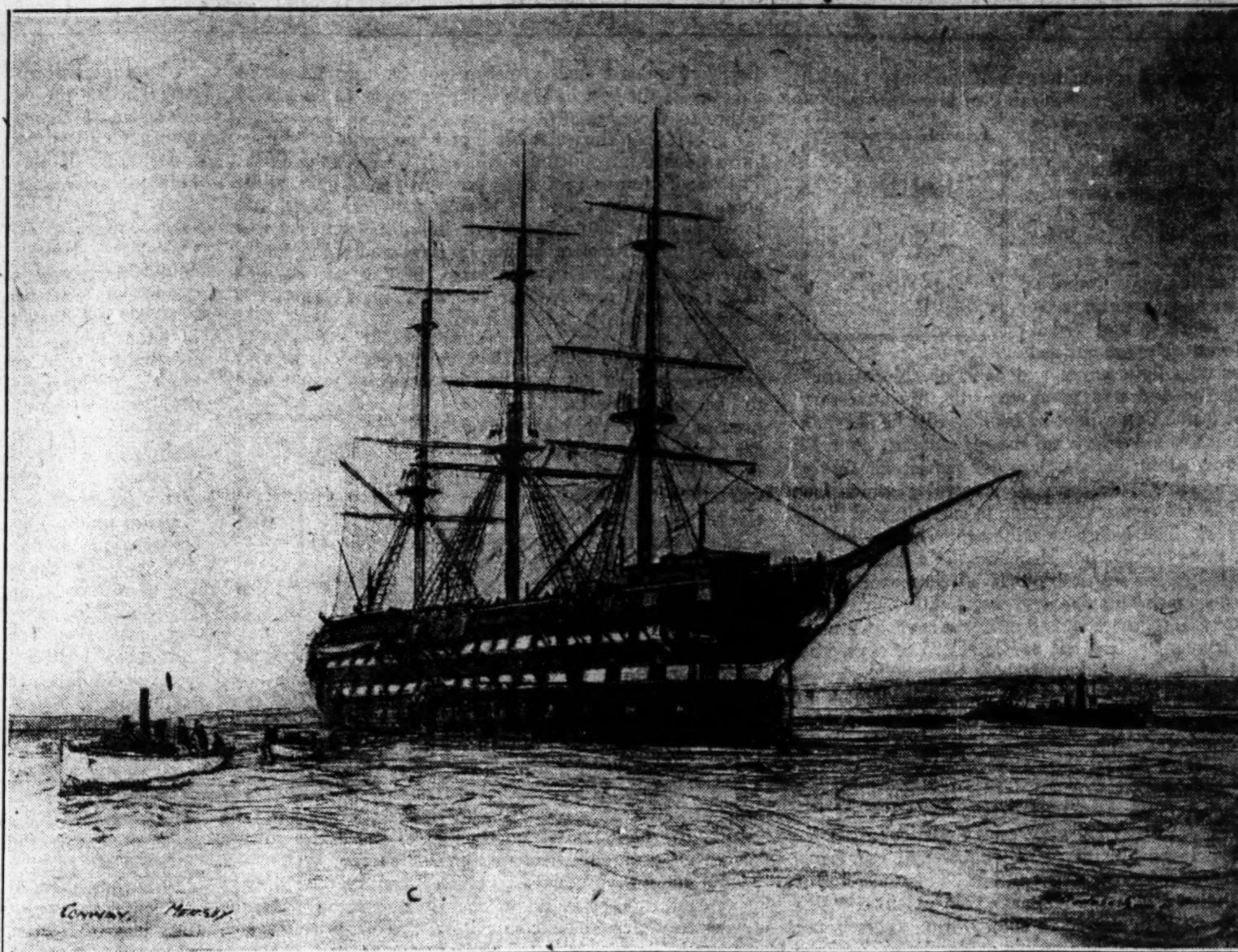
♦ ♦ ♦

If one were asked to name offhand the most probable forerunner of Thoreau, he would think at once of Gilbert White of Selborne. Of all the earlier writers, he comes closest to the American in his patient and minute observation and in his contentment with one very restricted field of study. Just as Thoreau concentrated attention upon the Musket-aquid, Conantum, Walden, and the woods of Concord, so White clung to his hangar of beech woods, to Nore Hill, and Selborne village. Yet one can find in Thoreau's books and journal no direct evidence that White influenced him in any way. It is not merely that the sweep of the American's thought is so much wider, that he thinks and feels and sees so much more than the Englishman. In all his writing he makes no comment upon White, and the four notes which he quotes from the "Natural History of Selborne" show only, what we should expect, that he had read the book.

There is abundant evidence, however, that Thoreau read with eager delight the nature writing of another clergyman of the eighteenth century. He writes in a letter to a friend: "Let me mention here—for this is my 'thunder' lately—William Gilpin's long series of books on the Picturesque, with their illustrations. I can wish you nothing better than that you may one day derive as much pleasure from them as I have."

♦ ♦ ♦

This William Gilpin, a graduate and fellow of Oxford, spent twenty-five years as vicar and schoolmaster in Surrey. He showed his admirable combination of audacity and common sense by instituting in his school,



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The Frigate "Conway," a Drawing by Capt. Borlase Smart, R.B.A.

long before such a thing had been heard of elsewhere, a very liberal system of student government. The last thirty years of his life were spent as vicar of the rambling half-wild village of Boldre, in the heart of the New Forest. His first book, on the scenery of the River Wye, was seen in manuscript by the poet Gray before he took his trip into the West, and this same book, owned by Wordsworth, may have been the original cause of the "Lines Written Above Tintern Abbey." After acquainting England with the landscape of Gloucestershire, Gilpin went on to deal with the Lake District and with the Scottish Highlands, and here, too, he was a pioneer for the poets who were to follow. As his books were published just at the time when the French Revolution was turning back the streams of English travelers who, theretofore, had taken only the Grand Tour of Europe, they did much to increase interest in parts of the country which had been regarded as inaccessible and uninteresting.

♦ ♦ ♦

The vogue of Gilpin's books was considerable because they fell in with the rapidly growing interest of Englishmen in natural scenery. It was increased, also, by the excellence of the aquatint drawings with which he illustrated his text. A proof of the estimation in which he was held is given by the fact that when the originals of these drawings were sold at auction during his last years, they brought in two thousand eight hundred pounds. All of this money he left as endowment for the school at Boldre, a school which still flourishes.

William Gilpin spent his long, happy, and useful life in a self-imposed obscurity, just as Gilbert White was doing some forty miles away. Several times he refused preferments to church or college offices which would have removed him from his beloved New Forest and from his school children and parishioners. He made a considerable fortune by his pen at a time when that was a more difficult thing to do than it is today, writing, besides his nature books, several biographies which are still quoted as authoritative. For many years, now, he has been practically forgotten—partially because of the extreme "elegance" of his style, which was tiring even to Thoreau, and partially because his books were vigorously satirized in William Combe's "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque." Nevertheless, he is living today in the work of Thoreau and in that of all who have followed after him.

Little Dorrit's Church

Let us take another instance of the power and magic of Dickens. St. George's Church in Southwark has recently celebrated its eight hundredth anniversary, and the fact has been duly recorded in the press. The full history of the church has been given, and whilst such names associated with it as Henry I., William the Conqueror, Chaucer, Jack Cade, Thomas Wyatt, Hogarth, Bishop Bonner, Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Samuel Pepys, Cocker, Tate, are mentioned in passing, the name which created the greatest interest and claimed most of the space and attention of the reporters, was that of a fictitious character known as Little Dorrit. Indeed, she has given the church a new designation. It is more frequently referred to as "Little Dorrit's Church" than it is by its own name. Our readers are familiar with the reasons why this is so, and will understand why the newspaper articles to which we refer were headed "Little Dorrit's Church" and not "St. George's, Southwark."

"It is likely enough," as one writer said, "that Little Dorrit is more real to most of the people, who have heard of St. George's, Southwark, than any of the people of fact who ever crossed its threshold. . . . And yet writers like Mr. Maurice Hewlett talk of Dickens' collection of caricatures, as he recently has done. We wonder how many of the first thousand persons he might meet in a day's march would name off-hand one Hewlett creation, or any other modern novelist's caricature or not? However, side by side with Mr. Maurice Hewlett's opinion, we get Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, whose course of lectures at Cambridge has created so much interest, saying "Dickens was a great novelist, the greatest of English novelists, and certainly among the greatest of all the greatest European novelists."—The Dickensian.

"Exactly," said the customer. "One to fix on my pantry door which, by the way, contains a glass window."

"You will want a cheap one, sir?"

"Cheap but serviceable."

"You will prefer an English make, sir?"

"Indeed, that's a most important consideration."

"You will perhaps want one with

True Research

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER before in the history of mankind has so much importance been given to research work. So much of it is being done that this particular work, once the occupation of a few distinguished men and women, is now looked upon as quite commonplace. No great industry of any kind today is complete without its research laboratory. All this points to the value of analysis; for in the realm of research, analysis is king. It also goes to show that the whole process of research is distinctively a mental one; and that more right thought is put into industry than ever before.

One of the most thorough believers in research was Mary Baker Eddy. Her capacity for true analysis and unerring conclusions was far above her time; and the result of her work gave to the world not only a discovery but a new field in which to work. This discovery she named Christian Science. The new field in which to work was the domain of divine Mind. This fact has had the tendency to make of every sincere student of Christian Science a research worker, and a successful one, since he can always demonstrate what he actually understands. Now the great fact which Mrs. Eddy discovered in connection with fixed, divine Principle and the definite rules of Christian Science was the power of a right thought. "In the material world," she says on page 268 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry. Belief in a material basis, from which may be deduced all rationality, is slowly yielding to the idea of a metaphysical basis, looking away from matter to Mind as the cause of every effect."

Mrs. Eddy, therefore, reversed the entire process of true research; for she begins, not with matter, but with divine Mind, Spirit. In this reversal, however, she was but a true follower of Christ Jesus, who reduced everything to the common denominator of thought; that is, he constantly analyzed thought, rejecting the erroneous and accepting the true. Furthermore, he indicated plainly that all may practice true analysis by reasoning from a spiritual basis instead of a material one. He proved himself to be a true investigator; and he demonstrated every step he took, encouraging his followers by saying, "Seek, and ye shall find." The true research worker, then, should acquaint himself, first of all, with the facts or laws of Spirit; hence it follows that a thorough acquaintance with Christian Science, which is the Science of Mind or Spirit, will prepare us for analyzing thought, as nothing else can. Herein

Marigolds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All India is in their spicy gold—
Rich marigolds that glow with molten
heat.
Stiff-petaled warriors, cast in some
stern mold.
They face upon the dusty summer
street.
Not with our fairer flowers can they
compete,
With dearer blooms New England
gardens hold.
Where roses, lilies, pansies blossom
sweet,
Beside them, too, bright marigolds
unfold—
Gay disks of color under alien sky!
I gaze—the prim, fair gardens fade to
gray;
Beneath an Orient sun the sands are
dry.
Where human-crowded is the river
way,
And o'er the mingled city harsh sounds
die
As temple bells call softly, "Kneel
and pray!"

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

quite members of the family, and we children were devoted to them, as they were to us. Our old gamekeeper at Grundisburgh was a character in his way. . . . He lived with his sister in a cottage at Great Bealings where he performed the duties of clerk at the church on Sundays. His sister supplied us with hams and sausages, of her own manufacture. I and my third brother sometimes went to her cottage, and had a sausage breakfast there, the sausages being cooked on the fire beside us. . . .

In the summer when we were all at home, we amused ourselves with what we called the "Budget." This was a box placed in one of the arbours in the garden, into which we each had to place, weekly, one or more contributions in verse. The contributions were read out by my eldest brother, on the Saturday, while we sat with our backs to him, and we had to guess who was the author of each contribution. My father, grandfather, mother, and my mother's lady's maid, were contributors as well as the six of us. My twin sister and I were only from eight to ten years of age; it may be imagined, therefore, that our contributions were of a very mild description.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Anson, in "About Others and Myself."

Shelley, "Sun-Treader"

He was the first to realize the rhythmical power of the intonation of the English language, to see in it an armory of striking and stabbing weapons. Shakespeare, with all his vigorous rhetoric, never understood the possibilities of pure form to play upon the passions; he trusted to the rational meaning of the words themselves. Milton made but a slight advance in this respect. Samuel Butler forged a hammer of the rhythm of Hudibras; but the stroke does not vary. Some of Shelley's contemporaries made the way plain for him by introducing freedom of meter; but none of them, not even Byron, was able to consummate the marriage of poetry and music. . . .

It is not too much to say, therefore, that Shelley was to the Revolutionary Epoch what Shakespeare was to the Renaissance. . . . The perfection of Keats, the sublimity of Blake, the mystery of Coleridge, the independence of Byron; these are feathers in the scale against the sword of Shelley.

We are not yet at a sufficient distance from Shelley to estimate the real effect of his work. We are apt to be misled; we observe the triumph of many of his ideas, and associate that phenomenon with his success. The truth lies much deeper.—"Prometheus," in The English Review.

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AND

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

THAT strikes, imported as they are from Europe, should have gained such headway in the United States is due largely to a false sense entertained of liberty and rights. That some unrecognized truth is disobeyed cannot be doubted, else the remedy for strikes would have been found long before our time. The remedy, of course, must be helpful to all concerned, the public, the employer, and the labor union. That is its first essential. The next essential is

that labor unions be not destroyed. They are a necessity to human progress in commercial lines; but labor unions must be made subservient to law, and that to the same degree as is any other body of citizens. To seek to remedy all the various business problems by the destruction of labor unions is not only a short-sighted policy, but is one animated by greed and avarice calculated to arouse only the brutal propensities in mankind and not their reasoning faculties. As it is clearly apparent, therefore, all factions must first of all recognize their allegiance and subservience to the Government.

Now there is a basic law or truth violated by every strike or lockout, and this seems never to have been noticed. It is the belief that a right can be established on a negotiation or that quitting, just as abhorrent to nature as is a vacuum, can be asserted as a right and used as a measure of coercion. There is not, there cannot be, a right to quit. A moment's reflection will prove this to anyone. Quitting is not in any program of the universe. No fundamental upholds it. We all have the privilege to progress from one form of work to another, but if quitting is set up as a right which is to be used as a weapon of coercion in order to force a settlement according to the quitter's demands, then the so-called right to quit is only a base assumption which hinders the settlement of labor disputes in the proper way.

This, then, brings us to the solution of strikes. Is it not strange that we have courts to handle the most trivial disputes, and commissions to look after so many of our other affairs, yet when it comes to labor disputes that cause untold suffering and loss of lives as well as millions in money, we have almost nothing wherewith to handle the situation according to law and justice? Why should not the Congress form labor courts to function all over the land, or why should not the states themselves make such a move? The Railroad Labor Board is a tiny move in the right direction. Its very weakness shows, however, how little labor disputes are understood and how little everyone is to the dangers involved.

Many Americans are now asking themselves what is wrong with their country, why this great disrespect for law and order? Prohibition and the late war have been blamed, but that is absurd, since both are still too young to have produced such profound results, especially when they existed before the war and before prohibition. They must look far deeper than these for the true cause. It is found almost wholly in the many, many labor disputes that for generation after generation have remained unsettled or have been wrongly settled because there was no proper tribunal or commission to do so. Labor wants to settle its disputes in its own way; so does Capital. Labor, always afraid that its rights, so called, may be infringed, makes demands and then strikes, while Capital, also afraid, intrigues and promises. Thus between the upper and the nether millstones of these disputants there is involved a grist of law evasion, disrespect, and special privilege that is anything but encouraging to the observing citizen. Why should not a man have respect for the laws of the government when he knows that the moment he joins a labor union he becomes immune from prosecution for things that he would not dare to do as a private citizen? Is it any wonder that lawlessness is fostered to the utmost degree? Is it not time to awaken from an ill-starred security and provide proper and impartial institutions to settle labor disputes and protect all citizens alike?

*THE decision of the Vienna municipality to reject further aid from America in feeding the children of the city does credit to the tradition of a historic community. A Labor newspaper of the once-proud capital furnishes the background to this decision when it says that, invaluable as was this generous American aid during the critical period immediately after the Armistice, the position of always accepting foreign aid is "degrading to the city." This

comment on Vienna's renunciation of foreign contributions to the basic task of nourishing its future citizens shows that the ancient citadel that broke the westward march of the Turks, with the aid of a Polish king, is rousing itself to meet worthily—even hopefully—the new crisis in its destinies, in some ways more menacing than the peril of victory-flushed Turkish armies. This newspaper has recently published the apparently paradoxical but convincing news that the new Vienna—the Vienna deprived of its huge subsidiary working population and resources—is a close reminder in its outward aspect of the old Vienna in the heyday of its prosperity.

To be sure, behind the lights and beneath the glitter, there is suffering, privation and drab poverty, especially among the men and women who are dependent upon salaries. But, by its rejection of charity because it refuses to be pauperized, Vienna shows its profound conviction that it is a city of the future, as well as of the past. Vienna feels that it is living—and it is lifting its eyes to the future, which no man may foretell in these days of reversals of decisions. Certainly the American people, who have been so generous in their aid to the newest generation of Viennese, will wish Vienna well.

Strikes and Their Remedy

THE fairness and reasonableness of the support which this newspaper is giving to the cause of law enforcement and to the effort to regard as sacred and of binding effect the provisions of the basic law of the land are evidently quite seriously questioned by the editor of a newspaper published in the State of Nebraska. That editor, writing under the caption quoted above, comes to an alleged defense of the people, insisting that "what the people want they are entitled to, whether it is light wines and beer, or chloroform." Now while the desire is to agree with this adversary quickly, the conclusion cannot be avoided that he does not by any means stand ready to himself defend what he asserts. How often, indeed, does one permit his fervor as the champion and defender of something which has aroused public interest or discussion to carry him to illogical extremes! The Nebraska editor may have weighed his words thoughtfully, but if he did he cannot refuse to explain his expressed desire that all those forbidden concoctions, such as "light wines," beer, and chloroform, should be classed together and all made more easily attainable by everyone. "Let the people rule," he says. So say we all of us, but no matter how often or how vehemently the stirring slogan is repeated, it is difficult to see just what "light wines" and beer, or even chloroform have to do with the case.

As a matter of fact, if the statement be permitted, the people are endeavoring to rule. Their precept, their expressed ukase, stands as a part of the basic law of the land, embraced, in its application to the particular matter under consideration, in the plain language of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It is true, and it must be admitted, that the language referred to contains not a single word in regard to chloroform. This is not due to any oversight. The people evidently were of the opinion that adequate laws regarding the traffic in that particular poison drug had already been enacted and were being properly enforced. It was because the laws designed to regulate the manufacture and traffic in the other commodities referred to by the Nebraska editor were being overridden and ignored, because the use of intoxicating liquors, due partly to the abuses of the law practiced by those who trafficked in them, was regarded as inimical to the best interests of the Nation as a whole, that the people responded to the rallying cry, "Let the people rule!" and took steps to fortify the law.

The Monitor's critic should not lose sight of the fact, as he apparently has done, possibly inadvertently, that the defense which has been undertaken is of a fundamental law of the land, and not of a theory which it is sought to establish or to thrust upon the people in whose behalf he claims to appear. Likewise there is accorded to him and to his friends who desire to restore, by the same legal process, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, full freedom of action in their campaign to repeal the constitutional amendment. Their efforts would be opposed, however, just as now the right is maintained to expose the disloyal and deceptive methods which are being used to nullify the law which its enemies know cannot be repealed.

AFTER perhaps inevitable delays, Philadelphia has got down to real work upon that world's fair which she proposes to stage in 1926. It is to be a "Sesqui-Centennial," a one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Declaration of Independence, an encore "fifty years after" to that 1876 exposition which the City of Brotherly Love set up as a waymark in the matter of international shows. At that earlier festival Japan's was one of the

"star exhibits," as casual phrase has it. Philadelphians not of the younger generations will long remember what was really their introduction to cloisonné and silk paintings, ivory carvings and certain flowers. The estate of E. H. Clark (now no more as the city has spread westward) was for more than three decades beautified by azaleas and other Oriental plants, of shades as exquisite as strange, unusually large and fine in size and shape, that the banker-bibliophile purchased when the exhibit was closed. Dai Nippon then made her introductory bow to the world, in any general way. Till then her contact with sister nations had been limited. It was mainly in the universal language of the fine arts that she then spoke—and with many must linger a memory at once of wonder and delight in the treasures of antique beauty from which the land of Perry's opening then drew back the curtain.

No public statement has been made at Tokyo of Japanese participation in this latest of great expositions, because the states have not as yet been officially invited, but, with the pro forma forgotten (as "between friends" we are told even the American Constitution may be momentarily overlooked), all authorities, from Premier Kato downward, are giving assurances not only of present interest but of prompt and enthusiastic action and practical endorsement in a near future.

A half-century has worked an Aladdin's change in the land of the Mikado. Industrialism has been set to work with such a vim as proves an effort thereby to solve, in part at least, the country's troublesome problem of a population too large for the arable land. In Europe and America admiration for technical efficiency has come to take the place of the older fairy-sort of delight in the highly perfected minutiae of appreciative art. The exhibit which Japan is now planning to send to the city of Penn will show this; it cannot but do so, and it should. But surely it should do more than just this—"even this," if one prefers. Much of the art (must it be written the "old art") should be displayed, too, else the Orient will disappoint the Occident, and cheat itself. There should be less emphasis laid on the undeniably clever Japanese adaptation of Western ideas, and more stress set upon products essentially Japanese, and these

displayed against such a picturesque background as, in the eyes of the rest of the world, has come to be second nature to those islands.

The 1876 Centennial brought large good to Mutsuhito's people, introducing them, as it were, to the West. The celebration in 1926 may bring as true a gain, albeit along a different road. It should show the West that Japan is more than just an able imitator—that she is a conservator of ancient beauty in form and color, and a truly representative modern state, in that she so well knows how to preside over the welding of yesterday's beauty and today's utilitarianism.

ADAM SMITH believed that under conditions of fair and free competition prices of commodities would tend to become stabilized by the process called "the higgling of the market," or the protests made by the consumers against what they considered an excessively high price. In the simpler social forms this bargaining of buyer with seller was doubtless effective in preventing producers or merchants making unduly large profits, but in the complexities of modern society, and especially in the great centers of population, it does not appear that it is any longer a factor in regulating prices. In some European and Asiatic countries goods are still sold at varying prices, dependent on the skill of the salesman and the purchaser's ability for what is known as "beating down," but in western Europe and America the one-price-to-all rule prevails. A customer who thinks the price of an article too high wastes no time in asking for a lower price, but goes elsewhere to seek for cheaper goods.

So long as productive industry and merchandising were conducted by individuals or rival corporations, each trying to undersell his competitors, the one-price system was probably as fair to the consumer as any method that could be devised. It certainly had the merit that it did not discriminate between buyers, and it prevented the overcharging of customers unskilled in bargaining. In the course of time, however, there has been developed a community of interest among manufacturers of many staple commodities that has resulted in the formation of price-fixing agencies which make practically uniform prices for articles of a certain quality. In many cases this standardization of prices has extended to the retail dealers, who are not allowed to sell except at a fixed price. The "cut-price" dealer is frowned upon, and whenever it is possible his orders for standard-priced goods are refused.

The widespread discussion throughout the United States over what are claimed to be excessively high costs of retail distribution, has shown that high rents of shops and slow turnover of stocks are important factors in the expense of retail selling. To one who has been both merchant and consumer, it would seem that the policy of fixed prices may to some extent be responsible for limiting sales, and the consequent need for larger profits. A local haberdasher, appealed to for a moderate-priced summer necktie, explained his failure to keep ties sold for less than \$1.50 by saying: "We don't sell enough ties to justify handling the cheap sorts." He presumably knew his own business, and yet—a large proportion of the retail haberdashers fail. The problem of efficient merchandising, outside of the great department stores, still awaits a solution.

AN INTERESTING sidelight on the difficulties of administration and legislation in Egypt is furnished by special correspondence to this newspaper from Alexandria, the new-old port of Egypt. That sidelight is contained in the information that the Egyptian official class is overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem of internal government imposed upon it by the thoroughness of British performance of the pledge to permit the Egyptians to govern themselves. Egypt is an old country—one of the oldest in the world. But the problems with which Egypt has to deal are problems of today. And the men who are called upon to solve those problems are descendants of men who have, for many centuries, lived a life of political quiescence. Modern Egyptians have taken full advantage of British administration. But they have not been able to rise above the clerky level. They are essentially men with a clerky outlook, and clerky training poorly equips one to deal with questions requiring vision, statesmanship, detachment from personal opinion and personal feeling.

The child-steps which the Egyptians are making toward political manhood are analogous to those which the people of the Philippines are taking in increasing measure of self-government under American tutelage. In many ways the people of the Philippines furnish a complete political counterpart to those of young-old Egypt, down to the detail of a population of mixed races, that is yet to be welded into a nation.

The need in the Philippines is not for clerks, but leaders who will help the people with intelligent devotion and farseeing statesmanship to grow politically, to step firmly, to act surely. American administration in the Philippines is burdened with the task, not only of maintaining order and keeping an even hand upon contending racial factions, but of building up a nation. It is a noble task, and America must stint neither effort nor intelligence to perform it.

ONE is inclined to ponder just what sort of "King's X-ing," finger-crossing, and mental gymnastics candidates elected on a wet platform will employ in taking an oath of office in which they solemnly promise to uphold the law. Knowing that these men will be taking an oath with certain mental reservations, how is the voter to know that these evasions of an honorable oath will be restricted anywhere?

THE interval of the last few years, a period of recon-

struction for the world at large, has been for the stage

a season of change. Pre-emi-

nant among the vicissitudes and

innovations of the theater has

been the arrival of the play of

many scenes. Indeed conviction

is growing that since "Lilium"

and "The Hairy Ape" have

found their way to successful

production, the three and four

act play is doomed to that same

oblivion which has enveloped

five-act drama. Certainly by its manifold appearance and

evident popularity, the play with more than the usual

number of scenes merits serious attention.

Dramatists everywhere welcomed the advent of the

scene play because it frees them from the cramping re-

strictions of a play which must unfold its drama in but

one, two, or three "sets."

The present-day playwright, with his multiplicity of scenes, is not, however, reverting

in technique to the old-fashioned, slow-moving play of

five acts. On the contrary he is saying what he has to

say more rapidly and with a broader viewpoint than ever

before. The scene play gives him opportunity to survey

his theme from many sides and from different angles.

But many writers have begun to realize that the new-

born freedom of form does not mean freedom from

technique.

In certain branches of the theater novelty has always

been prized for its own sake. To verify this statement

one need only hark back to "On Trial," with its facile

manipulation of varied sights and incident, culled from

courtroom testimony. For sheer novelty at its best we

must not forget the recent production of "Die Wunder-

lichen Gesichten des Kapellmeisters Kreisler" or "The

Mysterious Tales of Hoffman," as rumor says American

audiences are soon to know this amazing German mys-

tery play of forty-two scenes.

To recall certain fortuitous phases of melodrama is

not to cast a condescending eye upon the scene play, but

merely to underscore reflection that the successful and

worthy writers employing this latest dramatic formula are, in greater part, authors who have first learned their

more limitative technique in thorough fashion. Indeed

the scene play may almost be said to have emanated from

men of the theater, men who know their backstage better

than they know the front, and who only after long ex-

perience have found themselves bound down and cramped in.

It is these writers who justify, in the significant por-

trayal of character they attain, their bold departure from

what has come to be the conventional three-act play. Think,

for example, of John Drinkwater's "Lincoln."

How else could the living character of the great emaci-

pator have been set so sharply and yet kindled with such

rare warmth of sincere feeling? In "Lilium" Molnar

etched a delicate and many-sided delineation which could

hardly have been equalled in any other way. And finally,

by his multi-fashioned picturing of a life's varied aspects,

Eugene O'Neill justifies technically, if to some un-

pleasantly, his vivid character study in "The Hairy Ape."

The scene play, with the passing of a generation,

may slip away as did the five-act drama, but for the

present it takes its place upon the stages of a period. If

it finds ready use by the playwright seeking plausible

mystery and exposure, it appeals equally to the dramatist

whose chief interest is character revelation.

Editorial Notes

HAWAII, far off by itself in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, is inhabited by a conglomerate mixture of races. Yet the boys and girls there do not seem to differ greatly from young folk in other parts of the world. This is revealed in an investigation made by the Hawaiian Department of Public Instruction, which shows that only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the 1896 girls questioned expressed a wish to have anything to do with housework. Forty-six per cent of them want to enter professions and become teachers or dentists or doctors. Twenty-one per cent would like to be stenographers, typists or bookkeepers, while 14 per cent would be dressmakers, milliners, or seamstresses. Among the 1901 boys questioned, 50 per cent want to be mechanics or electricians. Only 5 per cent seek farm life, and one-half of 1 per cent choose manual labor. Fifteen per cent aspire to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, or dentists.

ONE can scarcely pick up a periodical these days without finding some reference to a financial, educational, or moral investment which, if made, will return like "bread cast upon the waters." The analogy in its Scriptural sense is a beautiful one, if only understood; but to the average thought, the casting of bread, as such, into water does not offer any abiding sense of a return, much less suggest a safe and bounteous investment. New light may be shed on the passage, however, by the understanding that the expression was familiar among the old Egyptians, who used the same word for "bread"